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North-China Daily News

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VOL. CXVI. No. 19398. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1927 TEN CENTS

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2609.

CURFEW HOURS

WITH reference to the "Emergency Measures" proclamation of March 24, paragraph 4 thereof, under which all residents are required to remain within their houses between certain specified hours, is cancelled and notice is hereby given that with effect from this date the curfew restrictions are entirely withdrawn.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber
Shanghai, May 10, 1927. 7816

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Curfew hours of the French Concession are lifted from TO-DAY.

E. FIORI.
7891

MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE REUNION

A REUNION of all former students of the Moody Bible Institute will be held at Jessfield Park on Thursday afternoon, May 19, 1927.

You are requested to bring your own basket lunch. Please be at the Bell at two o'clock, to have your picture taken.

C. J. GLITTENBERG.
7876

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been received from Mr. DAVID MARCUS GUBBAY under No. 8 of the Articles of Association for release of his Member's Security during his absence from Shanghai for an extended period, and that it is intended to make such release on June 8, 1927.

By Order of the Committee,
H. V. HUMMEL, Secretary.
Shanghai, June 11, 1927. 7897

THE SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 9 Foochow Road, on Tuesday, May 24, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon when the following Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Tuesday, May 10, 1927, will be submitted for confirmation:—

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

"That as regards the increase of the Capital of the Company duly authorized by the Special Resolution passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on November 22 and December 8, 1926, respectively, and as regards the issue of those shares forming part of such increase of Capital which have not already been taken up by the Shareholders previously entitled to take up same, it is resolved that those shares shall be issued to such persons and in such manner as the directors shall consider expedient in the interest of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CECIL HOLLIDAY & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
7923

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

THE Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Pavilion on Thursday, May 19, 1927, at 6.00 p.m.

Members willing to serve on the General or Balloting Committees are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary before May 18, 1927.

Members wishing to resign or be be transferred to the Non-Voting or Absent Lists must notify the Honorary Secretary before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

After the Annual General Meeting a Special General Meeting will be held to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the Resolution to amend Rule 2, as proposed by Mr. R. P. Phillips, seconded by Mr. H. B. Otterdessen.

Details of this resolution are posted on the Club Notice Board.

By Order of the General Committee,
FRED J. BRAND,
Honorary Secretary.
Shanghai, May 11, 1927.
7881

ATTENTION MOTOR CAR OWNERS

FOR the convenience of motor car owners living in the district near Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs, we beg to announce that we have opened a new gasoline filling station at No. 672 Avenue Joffre adjoining the Sanitary Provision Co.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
7896

NOTICE

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the auction of Curios at our Saleroom on Thursday, May 12.

UNION AUCTIONEERING CO.,
11a Ningpo Road.
7882

KOREA MISSION CLOTH

JUST ARRIVED
Large Variety of Rayon Patterns
EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.,
17 Kiukiang Road.
7921

SHEPHERD'S HOSTEL
40 KIANGSE ROAD

SERVE the best food in Town, Real Indian Curry a la Bombay every Wednesday and Saturday. Beef steak and Kidney Pudding every Thursday. Special reduced Rates for monthly boarders.
7922

OLD CLIFTONIANS

ALL old Cliftonians who have not already done so are requested to send in their names to the undersigned as soon as possible.

PHILIP W. GOLDRING,
Hon. Secretary,
Old Cliftonian Society,
Prosecuting Solicitor's Office.
S. M. C.
7884

THE FULLEST ATTAINMENT OF YOUR AMBITIONS

EVERYTHING is propitious for you to advance—without one false step—to the fullest attainment of your financial ambitions—if you join the Society to-day and commence saving your $12, $6 or $2. The monthly Drawing will be held next Monday and NOW is the time to take out a Bond if you wish to participate in the largest drawing that has ever been held in the Society.

The Large Reimbursement will amount to $35,000 approximately.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY,
7 Avenue Edouard VII.
7850

A FREE RAZOR

with every Tube of

GEM SHAVING CREAM

at $1.00

The largest Tube of Shaving Cream ever made.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)
The Shanghai Pharmacy, Ltd.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SHANGHAI TO WEIHAIWEI

IF sufficient inducement is offering the following vessels will take passengers to Weihaiwei sailing from Shanghai on or about:

"PATROCLUS"	June 30
"ANTENOR"	July 28
"HECTOR"	Aug. 30

and it is proposed that the following vessels will call at Weihaiwei to convey passengers to Shanghai leaving Weihaiwei on or about:—

"ANTENOR"	Aug. 13
"HECTOR"	Sept. 13
"AENEAS"	Oct. 11

Single Fare between Shanghai and Weihaiwei is $70.00, children under 12 half fare.

Return tickets will not be issued.

The normal routing of these vessels NORTHWARDS will be Shanghai to Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Taku Bar and Dalny returning SOUTHWARDS Dalny to Weihaiwei, Tsingtao and Shanghai.

Round Trip passengers will be accepted during the Summer Season, the fare for which is $175.00, the voyage occupying 14 to 18 days.

For further particulars apply to the Agents:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Tel. Central 4881.
Shanghai, Apr. 30, 1927. 7691

SUMMER CANOPIES

for

BABY PRAMS

New Stock Now on Show

For Prams or Folding Cars

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
7689

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C. E. SPARKE, Insurance Office
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EXCESS INSURANCE CO., LTD.

PASTEURISED GRADE A

CULTY'S MILK

Tel. W. 111
989 Avenue Joffre

BACHELORS! DON'T FORGET

A NIGHT IN CALIFORNIA

COLUMBIA COUNTRY CLUB
Saturday, May 14, at 10 p.m.
7614

STREHLNEEK'S CHINESE ART STUDIO

7A NINGPO ROAD
OPEN UNTIL 6 P.M.

Chinese Art Objects of character and distinction. Superb Chinese pictures. Treasures of the Old Dynasties. 4171

SHANGHAI LAWN BOWLS CLUB

MEMBERS are reminded that the greens will be opened, weather permitting, on Saturday, May 14, by a match between teams representing the President and Vice-President. All players are requested to be present at 2.30 p.m. when teams will be drawn.

By Order of the Committee,
D. MACFIE,
Hon. Secretary.
7871

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

NOTICE is hereby given that the Boat House will be cleared for the storing of boats on May 21. Materials stored in the Boat House should be removed by owners before that date, otherwise same will be confiscated by the Club.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN HUXLEY,
Hon. Secretary.
7484

NOTICE

DR. MARIE HADDEN (M.B. B.Ch. University of Dublin), has commenced practice at 24 The Bund (Office No. 31 Yokohama Specie Bank Building).

Consulting Hours:
11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Telephone Central 6737.
7319

FOR SALE

STUDEBAKER. Limousine, "Special Six"; Horse Bazaar body, recently re-painted; balloon tyres, in perfect condition.

Fiat. Two-seater with dickey; Horse Bazaar body, recently repainted; always Owner driven; in perfect condition. Owner proceeding Home. Apply Geo A. Johnson, Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morrias.
7567

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Highest Grade Peking Carpets
(From THE JADE TREE Looms)
Peking Palace Furniture,
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Iron Pictures,
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Open until 6 p.m.

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MOST RELIABLE
PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINE

This machine should find a place in every Household, Hospital, School, or Bathing Establishment.

Made of iron throughout, fitted with best steel spring, white enamelled.

Accuracy Guaranteed

Less 10% Discount for Cash.

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SHANGHAI

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(DANISH)

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It is the application of intelligent, honourable and energetic principles invariably applied—day in and day out.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong)
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain)

MARINE — FIRE
COMPREHENSIVE — MOTOR CAR

Yangtsze Insurance Building, 26 The Bund, Shanghai.
228

OLD TAUNTONIANS

(*Ora et Labora*)

WILL any Old Tauntonians, either resident in Shanghai or members of H.M.'s Defence Forces who are desirous of attending the Old Tauntonian Dinner to be held on Wednesday, May 18, kindly communicate with

H. M. HOWELL,
ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.,
6 Kiukiang Road.
7786

NORBURY, SNOW & CO., LTD.
Manchester

CHOP TICKETS
AND
TRADE MARKS
Special prices for
CHINESE ART CALENDARS
Represented by
W. G. R. MURPHY,
Foochow Road, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 308.
5097

VISITORS TO KOBE, JAPAN

FOR comfortable board and residence, on moderate terms. Apply by letter or telegram,

Mrs. M. A. BISSHOP,
2, of 2, NAKAYAMATE DORI.
2, CHIMO, KOBE.
7262

JUST RECEIVED
a consignment of
RAJAH PEARLS

In Necklaces, Studs, Tie Pins, etc., almost impossible to detect that they are not genuine.

A 24 inch Pearl Necklace for $20.00

LAVERS & CLARK,
Hongkong Bank Building,
Bund Entrance (fourth floor).
7055

THE 1927 EDITION
OF THE CHINA
Stock & Share Handbook
IS NOW ON SALE

This edition is new and enlarged and contains a mass of information not previously included in the Handbook.

Every Stock and Share Broker should possess a copy; every Investor needs one.

388-pp. Price $8 net.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
SHANGHAI

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Tel. C. 808 (3 lines) — R. A. KREULEN, Gen. Manager.
264

TO LET FURNISHED

DETACHED dwelling house (seven rooms) all modern conveniences; large garden and green house. For particulars apply to the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 28 Jinkee Road. 6828

WALTER DUNN & CO.

A123 SZECHUEN ROAD
Telephone Central 805

JUST ARRIVED

BLUE and White Print Papers Tracing Cloth and Papers, Drawing Papers and Sectional Papers, Surveying Instruments and Drawing Material always kept in

TO BE LET

THE following desirable residence to be let at an early date; all with modern sanitation and large gardens. No. 450 Rue Ratard. No. 647 Avenue Foch. No. 23 Kinnear Road. For further particulars apply to the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 28 Jinkee Road. 7644

OFFICES TO LET

THE Ground Floor of the North China Daily News Building, formerly occupied by the Bank of Taiwan. Eminently suitable for a Bank, Insurance or Shipping business. For further particulars apply to

LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRISS,
Bank of Taiwan Bldg.
1 Kiukiang Road.
5408

OFFICES TO BE LET

IN THE
NEW BANK OF TAIWAN BUILDING
corner of Kiukiang Road and The Bund

For full particulars apply to
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRISS,
Bank of Taiwan, Bldg.
1 Kiukiang Road.
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MORTGAGES

IF you want a loan, large or small, on land and/or property, quickly with no troublesome delays, the place to go to is the China Realty Company, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. 70 Szechuen Road. Tel. Central 2288. 7562

MISS S. D. GRAHAM, Cathedral Girl's School, is willing to take charge of children, private family during July and August, preferably in Victoria. 7713

FOR SALE, half dozen Bedroom Carpets and Rugs almost new belonging to Club, forced to sell. Address Box 1841. 7888

FOR SALE, Wolseley 11/22 touring car. Complete overhaul and repainting just finished. Always owner driven and in perfect condition. Address Box 1856. 7917

A SMALL brown Aberdeen terrier lost yesterday morning in Weihaiwei Road. Ten dollars reward to anyone returning the dog to 32 Weihaiwei Road. 7906

ADVERTISER, leaving Shanghai, wishes to recommend his Chinese chauffeur. Very reliable driver and good all-round man. Address Box 1839. 7875

FOREIGNER, experienced in accountancy, correspondence and office management is open for engagement. Half day work preferable. Address Box 1852. 7859

AN opportunity for Bargains. Good Australian horses. Good Airedale Watch Dogs. Trial and inspection at Great Western Riding Academy. D. C. G. Phillips, Importer. 7890

ATTRACTIVE five-roomed house to let, facing South, newly done up, situated in its own grounds with tennis court, overlooking the French Park; exceptionally cool in summer, and free from mosquitoes. Drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms; modern sanitation, hot and cold water. Conservatory, garage and garden. Address Box 1858A. 7930

REDCROFT School, Union Church Hall, for British and European boys and girls. For terms apply Principal, Union Church Hall, 25 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 7594

COMFORTABLY furnished, screened and modernly equipped residence (or part thereof) in best section of Bubbling Well Road for summer months on very attractive terms. Please address Box 1779. 7708

TO LET, 34 Route Ghisi, for six months, from May 17, 1927, very desirable residence. Old Saxon Porch, tesselated pavement, with tennis court. Fully furnished. All modern conveniences. Spacious Hall. Family portraits, linen, cutlery, glass etc. Rent reasonable. No profiteering to desirable party. Apply Box 1814. 7787

TO LET, fully furnished, Nos. 1424 and 1426 Avenue Joffre, accommodation three living rooms, four bedrooms, one attic, with all modern conveniences, garden and garage. For further particulars apply The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (North China), Ltd., No. 1 The Bund. 7695

FURNISHED HOUSE

FOR LEASE, "Three Gables," 727 Avenue Haig. From July 1 for eight months. Fully furnished, nine rooms, three bathrooms, large garden, garage for two cars. Apply Geo. A. Johnson, Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morrias. 7568

Apartments, Rooms with Bath and Offices to be let
in the SHAHMOON BUILDING
20 Museum Road
Ready for occupation about June
Rent moderate
Apply to S. E. SHAHMOON & CO.,
64 Peking Road.
4790

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Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. Building
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For full particulars apply to
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRISS,
Bank of Taiwan Bldg.
1 Kiukiang Road. 5433

OFFICES TO BE LET

IN THE
North-China Building
17 The Bund

For full particulars apply to
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1 Kiukiang Road.
5409

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THE HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY, by Ida M. Tarbell, in two volumes ... $18.75
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WHEN WE WERE RATHER OLDER, by Fairfax Downey ... 5.00
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The above two books are parodies of Milne's "When We Were Very Young" and deals with the delightful idiosyncrasies of the Jazz Age.

AT THE AMERICAN BOOKSHOP

A TORCHLIGHT TATTOO
will be held by the
BRITISH SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE
under the orders of
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN DUNCAN, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
on the
RECREATION GROUND
Friday, June 3, 1927. Saturday, June 4, 1927
Details of the programme will be published later.
7926

BY POPULAR REQUEST
The American Players
will repeat
"THE SIGN ON THE DOOR"
At the CARLTON THEATRE,
Thursday and Friday, May 12 and 13 at 9 p.m.
NO ADMISSION DURING ACTS
Tickets at Carlton $1 to $4
7693

LYCEUM THEATRE

The A.D.C. Presents
"THE CORONETS"
(A Pierrotic Cocktail)
SNAPPY SONGS
CLEVER DANCING
HEARTY LAUGHTER

Friday, May 13, 1927, at 9 p.m. sharp
Saturday, May 14, 1927, at 9 p.m. sharp

Booking at "MOUTRIE'S"
Prices as usual
Wm. ARMSTRONG, Business Manager.
7685

CARLTON THEATRE

In aid of the Local Branch of the British Red Cross Society

HANKOW A.D.C. will produce
"HAY FEVER"
On Friday and Saturday, May 20 and 21
Under the Patronage of
Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Yorke Tyrwhitt, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (Oxon). Major-General J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., His Honour Judge Grain and Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.,
Booking opens at MOUTRIE'S on Wednesday May 11, 1927. Prices as usual.
7570

UNZEN HOTEL
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Nagasaki Ken
Commands Unrivalled View of Mountain Scenery
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES
Special rates for MAY, Yen. 4.50-6.50 (American Plan). Discount allowed to Monthly Guests and Family parties.
For reservations and further information, please apply.
Y. ITO, Proprietor.
7267

THE GREAT LONDON STORES

Shopping Under Most Attractive Conditions: Motto, "It Pays to Advertise"

The following article on Leading London Stores appeared in the Financial News of March 11th:—

There is always a tendency to accuse the commercial and industrial community in this county of lack of enterprise. A study of the business methods employed by the great London stores should dispel such criticism. Since 1922, a year of severe trade depression, the leading stores, with one exception, have increased their profits annually. This record is extremely satisfactory. What grounds are there for thinking it can be continued? In the absence of statistics, one has to fall back on general influences. By the employment of highly scientific management, the ratio of costs in running these vast organizations is gradually tending to lower levels. Expenses of distribution still remain a difficulty. Departmental organizations and systems of efficient purchasing as problems of management are comparatively simple. If, however, these London stores are to continue showing an expansion of turnover, and presumably further increase in their earning capacity, salesmanship will become their greatest problem in the future. For a long time the policy of the London stores has been to increase their power of attraction. A large percentage of profits earned have been judiciously expended in the building of new and palatial premises. Provision of ample floor space has enabled them to multiply departments and conduct their business under most attractive conditions. They have gone beyond this. Restaurants, writing rooms, postal facilities, appeal as being convenient to people's immediate needs. Banking, houses agency departments, special shipping facilities for export, are only a few of the many ways in which the stores lay themselves out to render further services to their customers.

Managements are not looking to increased prices as a basis on which to build larger earnings in the future. Competition itself would prevent this. In many respects conditions appear to favour increased turnover, though a smaller ratio of profit may eventually be forthcoming. Since the war the whole country has adopted a higher standard of living; people have become more luxurious. Tastes in dress, house decoration and furnishing, have undergone tremendous changes. The science of housekeeping is a growth of recent times. The general demand for more useful and beautiful things is opening up great possibilities. In the meantime the stores have left no stone unturned in equipping themselves to meet the demand they have seen coming. For many years they have realized the power of advertising. They depend upon it largely for results. Their motto might well be, "It pays to advertise." By advertisement they continually draw more custom from people living in districts where they would otherwise deal locally. The adoption of motor transport, in this respect, has helped the stores considerably. Deliveries to outer London districts are constantly being increased, and their sphere of operations extended.

Attractive Investments

An analysis of the balance-sheets of the leading stores shows that, throughout a time of great business expansion, the canons of sound finance have been rigorously kept. With the exception of capitalization of reserves, very few new issues have been made. In most cases "property" appears in the balance-sheets at a figure far below present day values. Beyond this, large sums have been accumulated in the form of investments. It is an excellent sign, also, that the welfare of the large staffs employed by the stores is furthered by pension funds, and various forms of participation in profits. The willing co-operation of employés forms a most valuable asset to the stores when reckoned in terms of working costs. The amalgamation and absorption of lesser concerns has played its part in the finance of these great undertakings. The lines on which such transactions have been carried out have been sound. Mere financial deals have avoided. The recent sale of Swan and Edgars by Messrs. Harrods is significant of the fact that the managements of the big London emporiums are fully aware of the commercial values and limitations of their subsidiaries.

The future appears to hold out every possibility of further trading expansion, and, seeing that the leading store companies have placed themselves on an extremely sound financial basis, they offer an attractive medium for investment.

John Barker

John Barker and Co., Ltd., has shown an extremely good trading record over a long series of years. Profits have risen consistently since 1916. The preliminary figures issued on the 4th of this month, announce, subject to final audit, a net profit of £429,434 "after providing for all administrative and working expenses, including taxation; and also for directors' fees and debenture interest." This last item requires approximately £24,000 per annum, so that profits for 1927, compared with 1926, show only a slight falling off. Without doubt this is accounted for by the strike period, and the consequent slowing down of business. The company this year should feel the full advantage of trading in their new premises. The dividend of 20 per cent. is the same as paid for the last seven years, and was earned by a substantial margin. The balancesheet reveals a strong position, with reserve fund standing at £862,000. It is proposed to write off a further £20,000 from goodwill, which will now stand at £80,000, a very moderate figure. The 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares, of which £600,000 are in issue, stand at 22s. 6d. The fact that their dividend was covered practically nine times on last year's profits account for the small yield to be obtained.

We consider the ordinary shares at around 67s. a very sound industrial investment, and, in view of the company's position, given a normal trading year, there is a prospect of investors receiving a higher rate of dividend. John Barkers own Pountings and Derry and Toms, both of which companies are making substantial progress, while the Zeeta Co., a more recent acquisition, is also proving a satisfactory subsidiary.

Harrods

The annual report of Harrods, Ld. was issued last week, and the position of the company was comprehensively surveyed in The Financial News on March 1. It is remarkable that the company was able to increase its profit during 1926, an achievement that speaks well for the management concerned. Profits have increased by nearly 70 per cent. in the last five years, having been £484,120 in 1923 and £705,958 in 1927. There is £4,000,000 in the form of 7½ per cent. cumulative preference, taking £300,000 per annum for dividend, but there are no other prior charges. Investments, stand at £2,004,814, consisting partly of gilt-edged securities and the company's holdings in Dickins and Jones and Harrods (Buenos Aires): This latter holding, although small, should be of increasing benefit to the parent company. Harrods also own important interest in the North through their control of Kendal Milne and Co. and Walter Carter and Co., Ltd. By the sale of Swan and Edgar the company becomes possessed of liquid resources to the extent of £1,000,000. The profit on the sale was £321,320, and for the present the greater part of this amount is being placed to the general reserve fund. The dividend of 18½ per cent. on account of last year's working was earned by a good margin, and the carry-forward was increased by approximately £22,000.

The 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares, now standing at around 22s. 6d., yield rather over 6½ per cent. Last year's dividend was covered nearly two and a half times. The shares can be regarded as a sound industrial holding. The ordinary shares, at around 61s. cum final dividend of 13½ per cent., give a return of 6½ per cent. In view of the consistent progress shown by the company, and bearing in mind future bonus possibilities, these shares offer an attractive investment with speculative possibles.

Selfridge

Selfridge and Co. was dealt with by us on January 5. We refer to it here again for the sake of comparison. The balance-sheet is always very informative. Judging by results, the company is doing an excellent business. For the year to January 31, 1927, after deducting debenture interest, trading profits amounted to £490,172. Last year was one of great financial activity for the company; the Gordon Selfridge Trust being issued in September, and Selfridge Provincial Stores, Ld., in November. Hitherto the investor has not been able to acquire an interest in the ordinary share capital of Selfridges, but since the floating of the Selfridge Trust, 10 per cent. of the ordinary capital of the Trust has been available to the public. It should not be overlooked, however, that before the Trust ordinary shares participate in the profits, prior charges relating to Selfridges and the Trust claim approximately £250,000 per annum. The 6 per cent. tax free cumulative preference shares of Selfridge and Co., Ld., require £97,500 per annum, a dividend that was covered by the trading profits nearly five times. At their present price of 24s. 6d., the yield is approximately 4.9 per cent., tax free. The 10 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary, at 29s., yield 6.9 per cent. gross, and appear a well-secured high-yield industrial investment. The 6 per cent. cumulative preference of the Selfridge Trust do, in fact, rank after the prior charges of Selfridge and Co., Ld., and, at their present price of 17s. 6d. yield the same as the Selfridge preferred ordinary. The preferred are therefore more attractive. The ordinary shares of the Selfridge Trust are, for the most part, held privately.

Whiteley

The net profits of William Whiteley, Ld., show a reduction for the fifth year in succession, and, although the falling off for each period has not been large, earnings now are 25 per cent. less than they were in 1922. This has resulted in no cash bonus being given, although the ordinary dividend is still 20 per cent.; for the previous three years this amount was supplemented by a bonus of 5 per cent. It is probable that the company has felt the effects of the coal dispute last year, which might well have been responsible in a falling off of the large business they are accustomed to do by mail order. Owing to conservative finance in the past, the balance-sheet position is strong, reserves standing at £290,000. During the year the company has written off a sum of £40,000 for rebuilding expenditure and displacements. The carry-forward is lower by approximately £55,000, but is still a substantial figure at £221,070. There is a 4 per cent. first mortgage irredeemable debenture of £900,000, at present standing at 78 ex dividend, and, while this is amply secured, it has the disadvantage of not being redeemable at a fixed date. Preference capital consists of £450,000 4½ per cent. cumulative preference shares, taking £20,250 per annum; on last year's profits this dividend was covered seven times. The preference shares are now standing at 16s. 6d.

For a long time rumour has been busy with possible deals in connexion with the company, but, so far, nothing of the nature has materialized. It has had the effect of raising the price of the ordinary shares as high as 90s. during last year, but since then they have reacted to around 78s. At this figure, sum the final dividend of 15 per cent., they yield 5 1/3 per cent., which does not appear entirely to discount their speculative possibilities.

AN AMPHIBIOUS ENGINE

The "Financial Times" of March 29 describing a new type of motor boat recently built for the National Life Boat Institution writes:—

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has carried out at Cowes tests with a new motor lifeboat of the Watson cabin type. She is the first of the type to have twin screws, and her twin motors of 40 h.p. each are also the first to be built of a new type of engine. The engine-room was flooded with fresh water up to the outside water-level, the water weighing 5½ tons, the equivalent of 83 men. In this condition, and with 17 men on board, so that the total weight represented 100 men, the lifeboat was taken to sea, and for two hours she ran at her full speed of 1,200 revolutions a minute, with the 5½ tons of water in the engine-room washing heavily over and around the motors and against the bulk-heads. A moderate wind was blowing with a slight sea. At the end of the trial the water was pumped out, and the next day the lifeboat was taken for her endurance trials in a southerly gale with a very heavy sea. She was tried with the sea ahead, on the bow, abeam and astern, and, although nothing whatever had been done to her engines since the flooding, she ran at full speed, under these different conditions, for 8½ hours without a hitch.

SHARE MARKET

May. 10, 1927

J. P. BISSET & CO.'S REPORT

STOCKS	Closing Quotations	Value paid up
BANKS		
H. & S. Bank ..	M$1,140 B.	T$125
Chartered Bank ..	£192 N.	£5
INSURANCE		
Union	H$285 B.	£1
North-China ..	T135 B.	$5
Yangtsze	M$40 N.	M. $10
Far Eastern ..	T22 N.	T20
Canton	H$600 N.	H$150
Hongkong Fire ..	H$600 B.	H$50
China Fire	H$265 B.	H$20
France Asiatique ..	F450 N.	F500
SHIPPING		
Indo-China (Ord.	H$30 N.	$5
(Pref.	H$39 N.	$5
Shell T'sport (Ord.		£1
S'hai Tug .. (Ord.	T80 B.	T25
(Pref.	T48 N.	T50
DOCKS & WHARVES		
Shanghai Docks ..	T194 ½	T75
New Eng. & (Ord.	T4.50 B.	T5
Ship. Wks (Pref.	T4.40 N.	T5
S'hai & H. Warves	T125 B.	T100
Hongk'K'loon Wharf	H$98 N.	H$50
H'kong W'postDock	H$53 N.	H$50
MINING		
Chanxee Enc. "B"	T16.50 B.	
do London	£2.1.0 B.	£1
LAND & HOTELS		
Shanghai Lands ..	T123 B.	T50
Fonc. et Immob ..	T119 N.	T100
Hongkong Lands ..	H$37 ½ N.	H$20
Wolfhaert Lands ..	T50 N.	T50
Asiatic-French ..	T125 B.	T100
H'kong S'hai Hotels	H$7.50 N.	H$10
Carlton	T12 N.	T20
Asia Realty ..	M$100 N.	M$100
Raven Trust (Ord.	G$10 N.	G$10
(Pref.	G$10 N.	G$10
PLANTATIONS		
Alma Estates Ltd.	T15 B.	$1
Amherst (New) ..	T2.75 N.	T1
Anglo-Dutch ..	T2.70 N.	T1
Batu Anam	T9.80 B.	10c.
Ayer Tawas ..	T3.85 B. N.D.	T1
Batu Arang	T1.75 N.	T1
Bukit Toh	T2.50 B.	T1
Bute (1923)	T1.40 B.	T1
Chemor United ..	T2.25 B.	T1.00
Chersedake	T20 N.	$1
Consolidated (1914)	T4 B.	T0.75
Dominion	T6.85 N.	T1
Gula Kalumpang ..	T13.50 B.	$1
do. (1923) ..	T10 B.	$1
Java Consolidated ..	T2.40 N.	T1
Kali Gilling	T6 N.	T5
Kapayang	T24 N.	T10
Kota Bahree (1921)	T1.00 N.	T0.75
Krowenka	T3.75 ½	2s.
Padangs	T3 N.	T1
Penghalaies (1921)	T1.35 N.	T1
Permatang	T94 N.	T1
Repah	T2.50 B.	T1
Samanggo	T1.70 B.	T1
Semimbus	T1.50 N.	T1
Senawang .. (Ord.	T2.90 B.	T1
1921) (Pref.		T1
Shanghai Kedah ..	T2.20 N.	T1
Shanghai Kubalan	T1.50 B.	T1
Co. (1925) ..	T1.20 B.	T1
Shanghai .. (Ord.	T18.75 N.	T10
Malay (Pref.	T14 B.	T10
Shanghai Pahang ..	T2.75 B.	T1
Shanghai Seremban	T1.95 B.	T1
Sumatra Tobacco ..	T15 B.	T5
Sua Manggis	T1.45 N.	T1
Sungalap	T1.45 N.	T1
Tanah Datis	T16 B.	T1
Taiping	T1.35 N.	T1
Tanah Merah	T1.55 B.	T1
Tshong	T8.50 B.	T5
Zinngbe	T8.50 B.	10c.
COTTON, ETC.		
EwaCot.Mills (Ord.	T7.60 B.	T1
(Pref.	T97 N.	T100
Oriental .. Ord.	T2 N.	T5
Shanghai .. (Ord.	T31.50 B.	T50
Textiles .. New	T25 N.	T25
Zonic Sug Mill ..	T5 N.	T10
INDUSTRIALS		
China Lumber ..	T350 N.	T100
China Soap ..	H$15 N.	H$25
John Richards & Co.	T10 N.	T10
Green Island Cement	H$6 N.	H$7.50
Langkats	T9.50 N.	Gr. 10
Shanghai Loan ..	T6.50 N.	T5
S'hai Exchanation ..	T9.75 B.	T5
Motor Bus ..	T5 N.	T20
Shanghai Gas ..	T24 B.	T50
S'hai Waterworks ..	(C) T180 N. B.	42%
Co. "B" Bonds ..	(C) T180 N.	£1
do. Sliding S. Co.	T10.75 B.	T1
STORES		
Hall & Holtz ..	M$8 B.	M$20
Mincing	M$10 N.	M$10
Wertz	M$5.75 N.	M$50
Lane Crawfords ..	M$80 N.	M$100
MISCELLANEOUS		
Cuby Dairy Co. ..	T8.25 N.	T10
Horse Bazaars ..	T55 B.	T50
S'hai E. Constr. "B"	T15.50 B.	
(London)		£1
China General O'bus	T7 N.	T10
S'hai Telephone ..	T68 B.	T50
Oriental Press ..	M$150 N.	M$100
Kelly & Walsh ..	M$40 B.	M$40

Full details of all shares and de ntures also appear every Saturday in a special Supplement. 1 Business done to-day

行 號 銀 中

THE BANK OF CHOSEN

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter 1909

Capital Subscribed Y.40,000,000
Head Office—SEOUL (Korea)
Shanghai Office—3 Kiukiang Road.
Telephones:—Manager—Central 2295, 6234, T.T. Dept.—C.2485, General Office—2394, 6194, 7231. Compradore—2396, 2977.

Branches

Japan—Tokio (Central Office) Kobe, Osaka.

Chosen (Korea) Chemulpo, Chinnampo, Changjin, Fusan, Heijyong, Kunsan, Mokyo, Pyongyang, Taiko Wonsan.

Manchuria—Antung, Changchun, Dairen, Fuchiatien, Harbin, Kaiyuan, Linsyang, Lungchingtsun, Mukden, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Tiehling, Yingkow (Newchwang).

China—Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao.
Siberia—Vladivostock.
U.S.A.—New York.

T. HAYASHI, Manager.
4374

LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION
Fire policies at Current rates.
SIMON LEVY & NISSIM, LTD.
SCOTT, HARDING & CO., LTD.

Thomas Macdonald & Co.
FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS
88 SINZA ROAD. TEL. WEST 466

THE EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LONDON
MARINE INSURANCE
AGENTS:
BLOM & VAN DER AA
H. C. A. VAN SOMEREN
Manager for China.
3 Edward Ezra Road, Shanghai. Tel. C. 69 and 70

CAMMELL LAIRD & CO., LTD.
Sheffield, Birkenhead, Leeds, etc.

TRADE MARK
HIGH SPEED STEELS
BEST CAST TOOL STEEL
MINING STEELS
SHEAR STEELS
FILES and RASPS
Stocks kept at
13 PEKING ROAD C. 6764

INSURE WITH THE OCEAN
ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN GT. BRITAIN)
ACCIDENT & ILLNESS
MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES
FIDELITY GUARANTEES
BAGGAGE, BURGLARY
EMPLOYEES' INSURANCE, ETC.
EASTERN BRANCH, SINGAPORE
MANAGER ALBERT C. HALL
TEL. 7210
TEL. ADDRESS
OCEAN SINGAPORE

2 CANTON ROAD
TEL. C. 1169
GRAEME D. NICHOLL
Local Manager
Agents:
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.
F. L. MARSHALL.
6518

BANKS

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $140,000,000.

Branches in:

ARGENTINE	ITALY
BELGIUM	JAPAN
BRAZIL	JAVA
CHILE	PANAMA
CHINA	PERU
CUBA	PORTO RICO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	STRAITS SETTLEMENT
LONDON	URUGUAY
FRANCE.	VENEZUELA
INDIA	

1-A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

THE BANK OF CANTON LIMITED
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Nos. 1 and 2 NINGPO ROAD
Capital Authorised £1,200,000
Capital Paid up £1,078,530
Reserve Fund .....Hk. $700,000.00

Head Office—Hongkong
Branches:—Shanghai, Canton, New York, Bangkok, Hankow.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. P. CHEUNG, Manager.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.
(Established 1880)
Capital (subscribed) ..Y.100,000,000
Capital (fully paid up)..Y.100,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Y. 92,500,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
Shanghai Branch: THE BUND
Branches:

Alexandria (Egypt)	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	London	Seattle
Bombay	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Buenos Aires	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Malden	Singapore
Canton	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Chicago	Nagoya	Sydney
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hamburg	New York	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtao
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Yokohama
Kalgan	Saigon	
Karsahi	Samarang	

C. HASHIZUME, Manager.

THE FAR EASTERN BANK
("DALBANK")
(Established in Harbin)
Paid-up Capital—M.$5,000,000.00
Head Office—Harbin.
Branches: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Kalgan, Manchouli and Hailar.
The Bank has Correspondents throughout the U.S.S.R. and also in England, U.S.A., Mongolia and elsewhere.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Shanghai Branch: 92a Szechuen Road.
M. M. FROMBERG, Manager.
4352.

THE CHINESE AMERICAN BANK OF COMMERCE
11 Nanking Road
Shanghai
Authorized Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 7,500,000.00
Surplus and Reserves 1,741,000.00
Branches:
Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Hankow, Harbin.
A Commercial Bank with six Branches in the Principal Cities of China all working as one in the interests of sound business be it local, national or international.
RUH CHENG, Manager.

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,594,160
Paid-up Capital 2,594,160
Reserve 180,000
Head Office: 117-122 LEADENHALL ST. LONDON, E. C. 3.
Branches: 14 COCKSPUR STREET, London, S. W. 1;
Bombay; Ballard Pier Bombay; Calcutta; Canton; Colombo; Hongkong; Karachi; Madras; Shanghai; Singapore.

Affiliated Bank:
ALLAHABAD BANK, LIMITED
Head Office: Calcutta; with 35 Branches and Sub-Agencies in India.
Authorized Capital ...Rs. 4,000,000
Subscribed Capital .. 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital 3,550,000
Reserve 4,450,000
Every description of Banking business transacted. Correspondents in all parts of the world.
For the special convenience of passengers, PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued which can be cashed:
1. On board any vessel of the P. & O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
2. At any Port of Call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. & O. S. N. Co. or B. I. S. N. Co.
3. At Head Office and Branches of The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., or of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd.
C. T. BEATH, Manager.
6 The Bund.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
CAPITAL:
Authorized Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £6,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000
Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Chairman
A. H. Compton, Esq. Deputy-Chairman
W. H. Bell, Esq.
N. S. Brown, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
T. G. Weall, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Ipoh	Penang
Batavia	Iloilo	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaia
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Moukden	Tokyo
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

Acting Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.
London Bankers:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Sub-Agency: 27 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
Safe Deposit boxes to rent. Terms on application.
Saving Bank Office:
Deposits of not less than $1 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balances.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Account will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be provided with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
A. B. LOWSON, MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 500,000
Paid-up Capital 2,500,000
Head Office: Shanghai
Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
FU SIAO EN, Managing Director

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS
(Specially authorised and made National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th 1911 and October 31st 1924).
Capital $20,000,000.00
President: Liang Shih Yi
Vice-President: Lu Hsuh Pu
HEAD OFFICE: TIENTSIN
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries. Banking and Exchange. Interest allowed on Accounts and Deposits according to arrangement. Special Facilities for Transfers at all parts of China.
Shanghai Branch:
T. D. Woo, Manager, T. T. Huang, S. V. Yuen, S. C. Wu, Sub-Managers.
4264

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE
(Société Annonyme)
Capital (full paid) ....Frs. 40,000,000
Reserve 13,275,000
Working Fund (supplied under contract by the Banque Industrielle de Chine) Frs. 50,000,000
Telegraphic Address: GERANCHINE
Head Office: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
Branches:
Canton, Haiphong, Hanoi, Hongkong, Lyons, Marseilles, Peking, Pnom, Penh, Saigon, Tientsin and Shanghai. Correspondents all over the world.
The Bank was founded by:
The Banque de Paris and des Pays Bas. The Banque Nationale de Crédit. The Banque Française and Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, etc., and is under the supervision of the French Government.
M. DE CELLES
Delegate of the French Government: General Manager Mr. CARRERE
All Bank and Exchange business transacted.
E. L. SOMMERCORN, Manager
4350

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ
NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY
Established 1824.
Paid Up Capital Guilders 80,000,000 (about $56,666,666) and
Reserve Funds: Guilders 31,377,849 (about £1,759,779)
Special Reserve: Guilders 12,560,000 (about £1,338,336)
Head Office AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in HOLLAND
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM
Branches:

Bandoeng	Kobe	Pontianak
Bombay	Kota-Radja	Rangoon
Calcutta	Makassar	Samarang
Cheribon	Medan	Sibolga
Djember	Padang	Singapore
Djokjakarta	Pakalongan	Sourabaia
Hongkong	Palembang	Soerakarta
Japan	Penang	Tegal
Weltevreden	Bandjermasin	Tjilatjap

London Bankers:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LTD
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit on its Branches and correspondents and transacts Banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest allowed on current and fixed accounts and fixed deposites according to arrangement.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Manager.
2125

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
Frs.
Subscribed Capital 72,000,000
Paid-up Capital 63,400,000
Reserve Fund (31/1/25) .85,000,000
Head Office: No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (80)
Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Battambang	Tourane
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tientsin
Hongkong	Hankow	Mentze
Peking	Canton	Bangkok
Singapore	Pondicherry	Noumea
Papeete	Shanghai	Yunnanfu
Pnom Penh	Djibouti	Fort Bayard

London Bankers:
The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Crédit, Lyonnais.
The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; open Current and Fixed Deposits accounts in arrangement.
G. LEROUCO, Manager.

MITSUBISHI BANK, LIMITED
Capital Y50,000,000
Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 28,380,000
Shanghai Branch:
2 KIUKIANG ROAD
Telephones: Manager Central 533
All Depts. C. 2963, 2964, 3228.
Compradore C. 2348.
President: M. KUSHIDA, Esq.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
Branches: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, New York and London.
General Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
M. SUZUKI, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter, 1853).
Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund 4,000,000
Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund
Agencies and Branches:

Aden	Delhi	Peshawar
Aden (Kediah)	Ipoh	Poona
Amritsar	Karachi	Rangoon
Bangkok	Khiva	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Semarang
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Kangsar	Shanghai
Canton	(Perak)	Singapore
Cawnpore	Kunking	Sourabaya
Cebu	(Burmah)	Taiping
Colombo	Madras	Tavoy
Delhi	Manila	Toungoo
Haiphong	Medan	Tokyo
Hamburg	New York	Telinchan
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Zamboanga

A. GRAY, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Taiwan Ginko)
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899
Capital Subscribed Y.45,000,000
Head Office: TAIPEI (Formosa)
Shanghai Office—16, The Bund.
Telephones: Manager, Central 1331.
Central 8796—Private Exchange to all departments.
Central 2814—Compradore's Office.
Branches:
JAPAN:—Tokyo (Central Office), Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
FORMOSA:—Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Kwelung, Mako, Nanto, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Taito, Takao, Tamsui and Toyen.
CHINA:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai and Swatow.
OTHERS:—Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, London, New York, Samarang, Singapore and Sourabaia.
London Bankers:
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.
Barclays Bank, Ltd.
The Bank has Correspondents in the commercial centres of Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America and elsewhere.
M. KURAMOTA, Manager.

BANKS

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, S. A.
(Affiliated to Société Générale de Belgique).
Frs.
Capital (subscribed) 100,000,000
Capital (paid up) 75,000,000
Reserves 40,000,000
Head Office: BRUSSELS
Branches at:
London, Paris, New York, Constantinople, Bucharest, Brailla, Cairo, Alexandria, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow.
Allied Banks:
Banco International de Industriary Comercio, Madrid, with Branches in Spain and Morocco. Wiener-Bank-Verein, Vienna, with Branches in Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy (Tyrol) and Yugo-Slavia. Allgemeiner, with Branches in Czecho-Slovaka. Banque Franco Belge de Blugarde, S. A., Sofia. Banque de pay de Bosnie-Herzegovine, Serajevo, with Branches in Yugo-Slavia. Société Generale de Banque for Societe Générale de Banque for Pologne, Warsaw, with Branches in Poland.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS, Manager.

THE ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA
BANCA ITALIANA PER LA CINA
Affiliated to The Credito Italiano
Capital .....G.$1,000,000
Reserve .....G.$ 150,000
Head Office: SHANGHAI
16 Kiukiang Road
Branches Shanghai and Tientsin
Bankers:
ITALY: Credit Italiano.
ENGLAND, LONDON: Credito Italiano, National Provincial Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank.
FRANCE: Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque Italo-Belge, Société Générale de Paris
UNITED STATES: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company, Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company, Italian Discount & Trust Company, Bank of America.
CANADA: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
SOUTH AMERICA: Banca Italo-Belga.
SWITZERLAND: Banque Commerciale de Bale, Basle, Banco Unione di Credito.
BELGIUM: Credito Général Liégeois.
Current fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs. Terms on application.
General Banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchanges.
Telegraphic Address: BANKDITY
Telephones:
General Office: Central 5060
T. T. Department: Central 6061
Manager's Office: Central 5094
Compradore: Central 2965
U. M. TAVELLA, General Manager.
W. A. ETHERLINE, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
Capital Authorized £3,000,000
Capital Paid-up 1,050,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 1,512,000
Head Office:
15 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.
London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
MIDLAND BANK, LD.
Branches and Agencies in

India	Malaya	Hongkong
Burma	Straits Sett.	China
Ceylon	Kuantan F.M.S.	New York
Mauritius	Java	Siam

Shanghai Branch:
26 THE BUND
Bills of Exchange purchased and Drafts granted on all commercial centres.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
T. McDOWELL, Manager.

行 銀 友 住
THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.
Capital Y.50,000,000
Paid-up Capital 40,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,120,000
Shanghai Branch: 5 KIUKIANG ROAD
Telephones:
Manager Central 8131
All Depts. " 2231-3-8
Compradore " 4652
Branches:

Bombay	Kyoto	Sacramento
Dakuta	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Los Angeles	Seattle
Hiroshima	Moji	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Kobe	New York	Tokio
Kokura	Niihama	Wakamatsu
Kumamoto	Okayama	Yawata
Kure	Osaka	Yokohama
Kurume	Otaniehi	

General Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
S. IMAMURA, Manager.

行 銀 業 東
THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LIMITED
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Head Office: HONGKONG
Shanghai Branch:
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.
Authorized Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 1,500,000.00
Branches and Agencies:

Batavia	London	Samarang
Bombay	Manila	San Francisco
Cabtan	New York	Seattle
Calcutta	Paris	Singapore
Chicago	Peking	Sourabaia
Hankow	Rangoon	Taipeh
Kobe	Saigon	Tientsin

Every Description of Banking business transacted

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY & EXCHANGE

YESTERDAY'S RATES

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

Bar Silver	26⅛
Demand Selling Rate:—	
£1 at 2/6⅛	=Tls. 7.92 at 72.80 =$10.88
G.$100 at 61⅜	=Tls. 162.92 at 72.80 =$223.79
Chinese Dollars, per $100, selling	Tls. 73.20
Chinese Dollars, per $100, buying	Tls. 72.80
Copper Cash per Tls. 100	381,000
New York on London	G.$4.85½

OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
London—Tel. Transfer	2/6⅛
Demand	2/6⅛
New York—Tel. Transfer	61⅛
Demand	61⅛
Paris—Demand	Francs 15.65 nom.
India—Demand	Rupees 169⅛
Batavia—Demand	Gulden 152⅛
Hongkong—Demand	$80⅛
Yokohama—Demand	Y.77⅛
Singapore—Demand	$92

OPENING BUYING RATES.

London—Demand	2/7
4 m/s credits	2/8⅛
4 m/s docs	2/8⅛
6 m/s credits	2/8⅝
6 m/s docs	2/8⅛
New York—Demand	62⅛
4 m/s credits	64⅛
4 m/s docs	65⅛
Paris, 4 m/s. docs	F. 1690 nom.

BUSINESS DONE AT

Forenoon	London	New York
T.T.	2/6⅞	61⅛
4 m/s	2/7⅛	63⅛
Afternoon	London	New York
T.T.	2/6⅞	61⅛
4 m/s	2/7⅛	63⅛

Gold Bar Closing Tls. 373.80

American Oriental Bank

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

CLOSING RATES

U.S. G.$100.00	Mex. $222.90	
Stg. £1.0.0	"	10.85
Frs. 100.00	"	8.80
Yen 100.00	"	106.63

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G.$100.00	Mex. $218.14	
Stg. £1.0.0	"	10.57
Frs. 100.00	"	8.43
Yen 100.00	"	102.99

Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire 11.39	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.18	Tl. 1
It. Lire 8.64	Y. 1
It. Lire 8.21	Mex. $1

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

SELLING RATES

Belgas 4.41	Tl. 1
" 3.20	Mex. $1

Dalbank

SELLING RATES

Chervonets 10 (Rbls. 100)	Tls. 83.40
" "	M.$114.60
Harbin $100.00	Tls. 62.67
" "	M.$86.20

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—

a.m.	100=Tls. 72.975
p.m.	100=Tls. 72.9675

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—

a.m.	500=Tls. 62.4
p.m.	500=Tls. 62.45

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—

a.m.	500=Tls. 59.225
p.m.	500=Tls. 59.25

COPPER:—

a.m.	383,000 coppers=Tls. 100
p.m.	383,000 coppers=Tls. 100

SMALL CHANGE:—

6 silver 20-cents & 6 coppers	=$1
274 coppers	=$1
22 coppers	=10-cents silver
Mex. $1	=Tls. 72.975
Tl. 1	=Mex. 1.3703

Customs May Exchange Rates

Hk. Tls. 7.08	£1
" 1.46	G.$1
" 1	French Francs 17.52
" 1	Reich Marks 2.89
" 1	Guilders 1.71
" 1	Italian Lire 13.76
" 1	Swiss Francs 3.57
" 1	Yen 1.41
" 1	Rupees 1.89
" 1	Mex. $1.50

Domestic Exchange

CHEKIANG INDUSTRIAL BANK RATES

Peking	Tls. 1,000=	Shai. Tls.	1,053
"	$ 1,000=	" $	1,008
Tientsin	Tls. 1,000=	" Tls.	1,061
"	$ 1,000=	" $	1,007
Tsinanfu	$ 1,000=	" $	1,009
Tsingtao	$ 1,000=	" $	1,007
Mukden	$ 1,000=	" $	1,014
Nanking	$ 1,000=	" $	1,004
Hangchow	$ 1,000=	" $	1,002

STOCKS & SHARES

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS

Shanghai Stock Exchange

OFFICIAL

S. M. C. 6% 1925 Debs., Tls. 85 Cash
S. M. C. 7½ 1922 Debs., Tls. 94½ Cash
S. M. C. 6% 1924 Debs., Tls. 85 Cash
S. M. C. 6% 1926 Debs., Tls. 85 Cash
Kali Gildik Coffee, Tls. 8 Cash
Kreweek, Tls. 3.25 Cash
Telephone, Tls. 62 Cash
Shanghai Dock, Tls. 104 Cash

UNOFFICIAL

Anglo-Java, Tls. 9.75 Cash

Sharebrokers Association

OFFICIAL

Telephones, Tls. 63 Cash
S. M. C. 7½ 1922 Debs., Tls. 95
Shanghai Waterworks "B", Tls. 185
Kreweeks, Tls. 3.25 Cash

UNOFFICIAL

S. M. C. 7½ 1922 Debs., Tls. 94.50

The Small Investors, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

The following report is issued by the Small Investors, Ltd., and represents their view on the state of the market.

Yesterday raw rubber advices were as under:—

	Spot	July/Sept.
London	1/7⅛	1/8⅛
New York	40 cts	41⅛ cts.
Singapore	70⅛ cts.	73⅛ cts.

London stocks have increased by 1,153 tons bringing the total to 68,187 tons.

The share market is dull but steady at unchanged rates with business offering in the following:—Almas at Tls. 13, Anglo-Javas at Tls. 9.60, Ayer-Tawahs at Tls. 5.85 x.d., Bukits at Tls. 2.60, Bates at Tls. 1.80, Chemors at Tls. 2.55, Consolidateds at Tls. 4, Gula Kalum. pongs at Tls. 15½, Kroewooks a Tls. 3.25, Repahs at Tls. 2.50, Samagagus at Tls. 1.70, Senawangs at Tls. 2.80, Shanghai Klebangs at Tls. 1.20, Shanghai Pahangs at Tls. 1.25, Sumatras at Tls. 15, Sungei-Duris at Tls. 16, Tanah Merahs at Tls. 1.55, Tebongs at Tls. 3.15, and Ziangbes at Tls. 8.50.

Langkats Combined — Numinx quotations are combined at Tls. 291. Langkats Single at Tls. 9.50, Shanghai Loans at Tls. 6.50, Shanghai Explorations are wanted at Tls. 2.75.

Cotton Mills—There are inquiries for shares and few sellers. Offers are:—Ewo Mills at Tls. 7.80, Orientals at Tls. 2, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 54½ and "New Issue" at Tls. 26.

Shipping Shares—Shanghai Tugs are firm with buyers at Tls. 61, New Engineerings at Tls. 4.90, and Preference stock at Tls. 4.40. Shanghai Docks keep steady at Tls. 104 buyers and Shanghai Wharves at Tls. 135.

Miscellaneous — The following have a ready market:—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks at $1,140, Kaiping at Tls. 16.50, Union Insurance of Hk.$285, Telephones at Tls. 62, Tiams at Tls. 15.50, Shanghai Lands at Tls. 123, Anglo-French Lands at Tls. 125, Shanghai Gas at Tls. 44, Hall & Holts at $8, and Shanghai Horse Bazaar at Tls. 55.

S. M. C. 7% 1922 Debs., Tls. 94½
Anglo-Javas, Tls. 9.60
Bukits "Rights," Tls. 2.12½
Kroewoks, Tls. 3.25
Culty Dairy, Tls. 9
Bath Anams, Tls. 1.70

Chinese National Bonds

	Opening	Closing
7th Year Long Term Loan:—		
Cash	60.60	60.60 a.m.
"	60.60	60.60 p.m.
May	61.20	61.20 a.m.
"	61.20	61.20 p.m.
June	61.70	61.70 a.m.
"	61.60	61.40 p.m.
6% Consolidated:—		
Cash	71.00	71.00 a.m.
"	71.10	71.10 p.m.
May	71.50	71.45 a.m.
"	71.20	71.10 p.m.
June	68.90	68.90 a.m.
"	68.70	68.50 p.m.

CANTON INS. OFFICE

A Final Dividend of $22: $40 for the Year

The General Agents and Consulting Committee of the Canton Insce. Office, Ld., in submitting statement of the company's position for the year ending December 31, 1926 state:—

1925 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of $18 per share on May 18, 1926, the amount standing to the credit of this account is $674,362.81.

This it is resolved to deal with in the following manner:—

	$
To pay a final dividend of $22 per share	220,000.00
To add to underwriting suspense account to close the year 1925	454,362.81
Total	674,362.81

1926 Account.—The amount standing at credit of this Account is $2,351,296.94. Out of this the General Agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of $18 per share absorbing $180,000. The balance of $2,171,296.94 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—The General Agents regret to have to record the death of Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., who has been actively interested in this Company since 1891 in the capacity of the member of the Consulting Committee.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. A. H. Compton, L. Dunbar, A. S. Gubbay, Henry Humphreys, T. E. Pearce and H. P. White retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co. quoted the following prices for American cotton yesterday, May shipment:—

	Cents per lb. C.I.F.	Tls. per picul ex. wharf
Strict Middling	18.75	42.50
Middling	18.10	41.05
St. Low Middling	17.25	39.20
Low Middling	16.60	37.80

CHINA FIRE INSCE.

Dividend of $9 and a Bonus of $5 Per Share

The directors of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ld., in submitting balance sheet and statement of working account of the company to December 31, 1926, states:—

1925 Account:—The Balance of Working Account on the December 31 1926 was $605,222.53 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that a dividend of $9 per share and a bonus dividend of $5 per share on 20,000 shares be paid to Shareholders, absorbing $280,000, and that the Balance be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the Account for the year 1925.

1926 Account:—The Balance of Working Account on the December 31, 1926, was $754,808.42 as per annexed statement.

Directors

Since the last General Meeting, Mr. W. H. Bell joined the Board, and The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. W. L. Pattenden and Mr. W. H. Bell resigned from the Board.

Mr. L. J. Davies, Mr. D. O. Russell and Mr. J. K. Bousfield have joined the Board.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. J. A. Plummer and Mr. T. G. Weall retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Chartered Accountants, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG FIRE INSCE. CO.'s ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insce. Co., Ld. held at Hongkong on March 28 the chairman, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard in addressing the meeting said:—

Gentlemen,—Before commencing the business of this meeting I wish to record the deep regret of your General Managers and Consulting Committee at the death of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., which occurred on May 27 last year. Sir Paul Chater first took his seat on the Consulting Committee in the year 1886, and during the subsequent period of 40 years he devoted much care and attention to the welfare of this company, contributing largely to its present state of prosperity.

The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some days I propose, with your permission, to follow the usual custom of taking them as read.

The result of our operations for the year 1925, now under review, has, I am pleased to say, again been successful, the Account having been run off with a credit balance of $526,401.49, which figure compares very favourably with those of preceding years. The Premium Income and Interest show the substantial increases of $70,000 and $30,000 respectively. The ratio of losses is somewhat higher at 47.10 per cent. as against 43.25 per cent. for the year 1924, while that for charges is approximately the same, viz:—38.72 per cent. as against 38.51 per cent. for the previous twelve months.

Working Balance a Record

The balance standing at credit of the Working Account for 1926 is $676,786.68 which constitutes a record; the previous highest figure was $631,693.38, for the year 1922. Though it is premature, at the moment, to forecast the final result of this year's working, we have every reason to anticipate a successful outcome.

The surplus to be dealt with at this Meeting is $529,101.49, and we recommend the payment of a dividend of $40 per share—an increase of $2 per share over the last dividend—absorbing $320,000, and the appropriation of the balance to the Reinsurance Fund.

The various Reserves call for little comment. They have all appreciated with the exception of the Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account which, though still standing at the very substantial figure of $356,258.80, is less by $119,578.44 than at the same time last year. This decrease is due to shrinkage in the market values of our gold and silver investments and to the high rate of exchange ruling, between Hongkong and Shanghai, on the December 31, last. As an offset, however, to these adverse factors there has been the very considerable fall in sterling exchange.

You will, I trust, approve of the usual bonus of 15 per cent. on their salaries being granted to the staff.

I do not think there is anything further in this Account which requires my special attention but after the resolution, which I am about to propose, has been duly seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions which shareholders may wish to put.

Dividend of $40 a Share

I now propose the following Resolution:—

That the Report and Accounts as presented, including the payment of a dividend of $40 per share, the transfer of £20,474.10.5, at exchange 1/11⅛=$299,101.49, to the credit of Reinsurance Fund, and the payment to the staff of 15 per cent. upon their salaries, be adopted and passed.

Mr. J. Arnold seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Consulting Committee, consisting of Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. C. Bernard Brown, A. H. Compton, A. S. Gubbay, T. E. Pearce, H. P. White and the Chairman were re-elected, on the proposition of Mr. R. L. Bridger, seconded by Mr. A. H. M. da Silva.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, and Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, were re-elected Auditors with a remuneration of $750 each, on the proposition of Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. P. Tester.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT

Municipal Debentures Firmer and in Fair Demand

Banks.—H. & S. Banks are still wanted at $1,140 but no further transactions have been recorded.

Wharves and Docks.—Shanghai Docks have improved a point and business has been done at Tls. 104. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharves are wanted at current rates.

Shipping.—Shanghai Tugs are in rather strong demand at Tls. 62 but sellers will not part. Indications are not wanting that two, if not three, points higher will have to be paid for shares.

Lands.—No change in Shanghai Lands, French Lands have advanced to Tls. 125-buyers.

Cottons.—Ewo's opened at Tls. 7.60 but later a transaction at Tls. 7.80 was posted.

Rubbers.—Rubbers generally are in stronger demand. The following prices have led to business, Anglo-Javas at Tls. 9.75, Tanah Merahs at Tls. 1.60, and Kroewooks at Tls. 3.25. The stock in London is 68,187 tons, an advance on last week of 1,153 tons.

Debentures.—Enquiry for debentures continues. S. M. C. 6 per cent. have been done at Tls. 85,7 per cent. at Tls. 941 and 8 per cent. are being asked for.

Note. On May 10 S. M. C. 6 per cents were quoted Tls. 87, this should have read Tls. 84.

BRITISH & FOREIGN INSCE. CO.'s 64th ANNUAL REPORT

The sixty-fourth annual report of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company Ld. states:—

The Underwriting Account for 1925, now closed, has resulted in a profit of £53,560 1s. 5d. The Interest Account for the year 1926 is £132,456 0s. 2d.

The combined result amounts to £186,016 1s. 5d. which, with the balance of £332,761 18s. 6d. brought forward from last account, and after payment of dividend and deducting loss on sale of investments, leaves to the credit of Profit and Loss account £368,605 13s. 11d.

An Interim Dividend of 25/- per share, less Income Tax, having been paid in July last, it is now proposed to pay a final Dividend of 25/- per share, less Income Tax.

The Premiums for the year 1926 amounted to £469,492 12s. 5d., and the claims settled to £129,379 19s. 1d., leaving a Nett Balance, after deducting expenses, of £243,650 8s. 10d.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

The following quotations current in London have been received locally. They were despatched May 9:—

Yesterday's raw rubber advices were as under:—

	£
Chinese Govt. 5 per cent.	
Reorg. Gold Loan 1913 B.I.	55½
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	2.2.6
Dunlop Rubber Ord.	1.14.1½

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINANCES

Great Economies Effected for Unemployment and Pensions

Dealing with the nations expenditure the "Financial News" of February 26 states:—

The efforts of the Government to reduce national expenditure has resulted in a saving of £6,087,231 on the Civil Service Estimates, the total for the forthcoming financial year being £305,374,678, compared with £311,461,909 for 1926-27. The figures are contained in a vote on account for £114,650,000, which, with a summary of the estimates of the various departments, was issued yesterday.

The largest saving is in the amount for unemployment, the new estimate being £1,461,132, against £5,471,100 for the present year. A substantial reduction has been effected at the Ministry of Pensions, £61,442,832 being required against £63,925,500. There is only a nominal £10 for emergency services (importation of coal), whereas the old estimate was £3,000,000. Items which disappear from the new estimates are British Empire Exhibition Guarantee £275,000, and emergency services £433,000.

The coal mining subvention has fallen from £4,350,000 to £80,000. Expenses under the Representation of the People Act are less by £98,000 at £207,000.

On the other hand, the Revenue Department has risen to £69,650,220 from £66,679,652, and the Ministry of Health from £18,537,648 to £19,443,593. At a total of £1,000,000 Empire marketing has been doubled, while the beet sugar subsidy has increased from £3,200,000 to £4,500,000.

The police both in England and Scotland are costing slightly more, while the Board of Education has advanced by roughly £15,000 to £44,307,020.

In Scotland the cost of public education has risen from £6,430,342 to £6,581,029. Grants in respect of unemployment schemes require an additional £250,000 at £1,450,000, while Old Age Pensions stand at £32,780,000, compared with the old estimate of £30,258,000.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

BURGLARY-PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE—LOSS OF PROFITS

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GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSCE. CO., LTD.
STANDARD MARINE INSCE. COMPANY, LIMITED

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

French Bund Tel. Central 4851
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Victoria—BRITISH COLUMBIA—Vancouver

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A BRITISH COMPANY

(Incorporated in Hongkong and Registered in England)

Head Office—HONGKONG

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PARTNERSHIP POLICIES
EDUCATIONAL POLICIES FOR CHILDREENS

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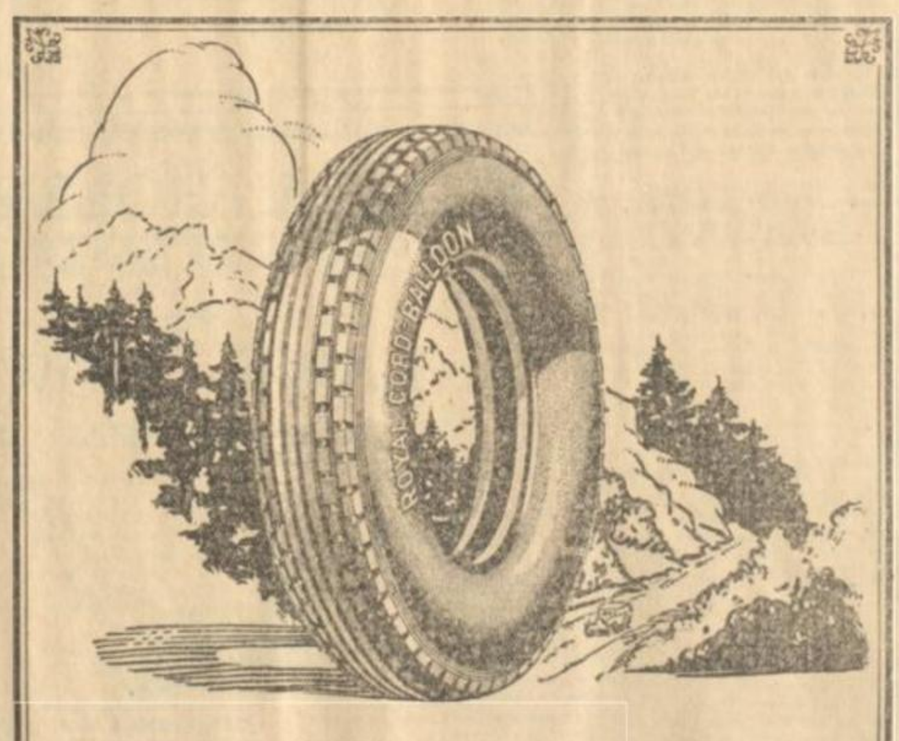
Telephone No. C. 291 8 Yuen Ming Yuen Road



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—on Ford Cars

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E. G. TAIT, Manager.

Telephones Central 977 and 781. Telegrams Cable Address, SAFEINVEST

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Enquiries for Koppel railway material, for indent or from our Manila stocks, may be sent to our office in Manila P.I. Prompt attention will be given to all enquiries and estimates will be furnished upon receipt of details.

Cable address: KOPPELRAIL. Bentley's and A.B.C. 6th code.

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9825

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or assertions of correspondents; nor can he undertake to return unused MSS. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and always to send their real names and addresses.

VOX, ET PRETEREA NIHIL.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"The Times" weekly edition reports that, on March, 30 last, a formidable indictment against those responsible for the Nanking outrages was read to the Commons by Sir Austen Chamberlain. It was supported by sworn statements from the British and American Consuls at Nanking and from other sufferers, including Mrs. Giles, wife of the British Consul. The outrages had been deliberately organised by National troops belonging to the forces of General Cheng Chien, who acted under discipline. Proceeding upon a definite plan, the uniformed looters made a special objective of the British Consulate-General. They searched and robbed all the foreign women they could find.... The Consular houses were then burned.... Assaults upon the American consular party were, if possible, more determined. The Nationalist soldiers surrounding the refugees in Socony House not only deliberately opened fire on the occupants, having discovered them to be too numerous to be attacked with perfect safety at close quarters, but also fired at the Consul with intent to kill, knowing him to be such. Murder, robbery, and other outrages were perpetrated throughout the city from 8 a.m. until 4.30 p.m. without the slightest official restraint, and the American Consul himself testified that the miscreants were acting under discipline....Throwing his papers on the table with a gesture is of indignation, the Foreign Secretary sat down, leaving the House in the silence of startled amazement. Finally, in reply to the question "What next?" propounded by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, he said, "The steps which it might be proper for His Majesty's Government and other Governments, whose citizens have thus been treated and whose flags have thus been outraged, to take are now under consideration."

Three days later Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, addressing a meeting at Darlington, spoke as follows:—"After the intolerable outrages that have been inflicted on us, the very least we can do is to demand that the guilty shall be punished, that apology shall be made, and that such reparation as is possible shall be offered for the injuries that have been done.... But there must be no evasion or denial of these responsibilities which, by the evidence, not only of British but of other nationals, have already been proved to rest on the shoulders of the Cantanese Army, and it must be clearly understood that neither in China nor anywhere else can British subjects be murdered, robbed, or insulted with impunity."

I am, etc.,
CYNICUS.

Shanghai, May 9, 1927.

USELESS WASTE OF THE RATEPAYERS' MONEY?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—As a ratepayer, the writer feels it his duty to call attention of Shanghai ratepayers in general to the ruthless destruction and mutilation of our city's paved streets. Any one going about the streets any day with his eyes open can see coolie gangs at work here and there with sledge hammers and steel chisels, whiling away the time at no more profitable occupation than laboriously breaking up and destroying perfectly good and smooth pavement. Pavement, which has not the semblance of a crack in it, and which, to any judge and jury is as smooth as is possible for pavement to be. Pavement, which is from four to six inches in thickness and composed of the best known and most costly materials, viz., asphalt and coal tar, often cement and gravel. Pavement, which was laid down only a few years ago at great expense to us ratepayers and which, considering its thickness and substantial composition under ordinary conditions—barring earthquakes nothing short of this—would last hundreds of years. Parts of the old Roman Appian Way, though constructed more than 2,000 years ago and certainly not with any better material than goes into our Shanghai paving, are still in excellent condition for travel to-day.

The writer has given this subject his close personal observation for years and has been utterly unable, despite repeated efforts, to discover any reason for this apparently useless wanton destruction and waste. Most certainly in the instances complained of, it is not with any thought or purpose of giving attention to underground construction, such as water or telephone connexions, as those doing this work of destruction are careful not to disturb the soil underneath the pavement. I grant there are rare instances when it is necessary to do such underground work with consequent removal of overlying pavement, but this is emphatically not the case one time in a hundred when our good city paving is so constantly and without cause thus attacked and destroyed in the manner described. It is their general procedure to lay off a section of pavement at random, ranging in area from two to a hundred square feet or more, differing in no wise from that around it, then with great labour cut and break up the pavement within marked off boundary, after which the space would be refilled with new paving material. This piece of work when completed would in no wise be an improvement on what existed before.

Now for some months past, to make bad matters worse, no real paving has been laid down at all to take the place of that torn up. Only a miserable rough work of cobble stones and mud is used to replace what was before perfectly smooth, honest-to-goodness pavement. In proof hereof only witness what has recently happened to Szechuen Road between Nanking Road and Avenue Edward VII. Likewise what is happening to-day to Kiangse Road between the same limits, especially in front of the Municipal building facing Kiangse Road. Sections which were erstwhile good to motor on and pleasing to the eye are now marred and rendered wretchedly uneven and bumpy.

If our existing pavement of streets cannot be improved, why in the name of commonsense turn them into their present ill condition through this cheap, shoddy, uneven, cobble-stone affair? The foregoing is only a sample of what is taking place all over town. Reason should rule in all considerations, but this useless wrecking of our city's good concrete asphalt paving and replacing it with cobble stone patchwork—frequently broken gravel and mud which goes to pieces very quickly during rainy weather—is just about the limit. This, to say nothing of the attending uncalled for financial expenditure.

The writer feels the time has now come to raise a voice of strong protest against this present system of mutilation and useless waste of the ratepayers' money. He, therefore, invites united expression from fellow public-spirited ratepayers. Otherwise, the day may not be far distant when we shall find ourselves called upon to shoulder a further 2 per cent. tax increase in our already unusually heavy 16 per cent being at present assessed. This in order to repave our beloved Shanghai streets, now being gradually destroyed and rendered unfit through this cobble-stone mud method. With prevailing economic conditions, these are times calling loudly for the practice of economy, not for lavish expenditure and wastefulness.

I am, etc.,
RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, May 10, 1927.

TRUTH ABOUT CHINESE CIVILIZATION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—That Chinese history is immeasurably superior to European has been repeated so often, by Chinese and foreigners alike, that it is generally taken for granted.

The writer of the present letter possesses no more than an elementary knowledge of European and Chinese history, but nevertheless ventures to state that the Chinese claims are pure nonsense and humbug. Chinese history may with fairness be said to commence with the Chow Dynasty, about B.C. 1100, or 3,000 years ago; prior to that date Chinese history is purely legendary. During these 3,000 years China was several times conquered by, and under the rule of, others was ravaged by wars against outside foes and suffered even more from endless internecine wars. The present state of chaos is nothing new in her history; it was ever her normal state during the decline and end of old dynasties and the rise of new ones. The cruelty, the cowardice, the treachery, the corruption and the selfishness, the utter lack of higher motives than personal gain, shown by the present contenders for power, is historically true to type.

Europe needs blushing when her history is laid bare, but does not need blushing as deeply as China needs in contemplating her history.

Laws, suitable to the needs of the times, and governments able to enforce the laws constitute the basis of civilization and have been a deterrent to internecine wars in Europe. But laws, be they good or bad, must be enforced and properly administered, otherwise the result must necessarily be chaos, anarchy, barbarism; as shown by China's past and present history. Millions of Chinese live in foreign countries and there enjoy the benefits of civilized government and laws. China has now laws copied from European codes, but nobody would surely have the hardihood to say that those laws are in operation. There are a few tens of thousand foreigners living in China, and in order to protect them treaties were enforced exempting them from Chinese jurisdiction; that is to say enabling the foreigners to live under civilized government amidst barbarous surroundings. This is what the patriotic Chinese call unilateral treaties, and they are right in so far that it must be a humiliation to them to behold the order, peace and prosperity of the Treaty Ports as compared with the chaos prevailing in China generally. A great many of those who shout the loudest against unilateral treaties, nevertheless grace the treaty ports by their presence. Their arguments come to this:—"Why should a few tens of thousand foreigners and a few millions Chinese, living in Treaty Ports, enjoy peace and security when 400 millions Chinese, living outside Treaty Ports, scarcely know what peace and security means?"

As regards other proofs of civilization, for example religion, science, art and literature and craftsmanship, to compare the achievements of China with those of Europe tends to show China's inferiority in a glaring light. Under European and Indian influence, China has been slowly emerging from that primitive stage, ancester worship; a stage usually reached by tribes still living in the stone age. Buddhism was introduced, from India, nearly 2,000 years ago, and may perhaps be said to be the prevailing religion of China; but how utterly the Chinese have managed to debase this, in its original state so lofty and beautiful religion! Christianity, that is to say Catholicism with its strict discipline, is China's only hope in the way of spiritual uplift. Due to the Catholic Church's internationality, and the constant action and reaction of her members on each other she is able to withstand the deteriorating effect adoption by Chinese has had where other religions are concerned. A beautiful example of this is the, by many missionaries, greatly beloved Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian" general.

Turning to the realm of science, the foundation of it is language, and here the Chinese, spoken as well as written, language being monosyllable and lacking in precision of expression is greatly inferior to European languages. Their written language is still hieroglyphic; they have not yet reached the stage of an alphabet and are thus, philologically speaking many thousand years behind Europe. That being so it is not to be wondered at that in China the sciences are very poorly developed. As proved only a year or two ago, the Chinese are not even able to determine the correct day for their new year. Science is the combined knowledge of generation of men, developed and codified or ordered. In China it is the rule that persons possessing knowledge, which combined with knowledge possessed by other individuals might develop into science, jealously guard it and take great care to keep to secret (example:—the knowledge of medicine possessed by individual physicians). Solely due to the influence of European science, China is now slowly emerging from this state of barbarity.

Art may be discussed under the four classes:—architecture, sculpture, painting, and music. China possesses no ancient or modern buildings in any way comparable to the glorious buildings of Europe. Only to mention the Greek, Roman, Byzantic, Norman and Gothic styles is amply sufficient for the purpose of demonstrating Europe's immeasurable superiority. Chinese temples and palaces etc, being constructed of wood are necessarily low, and would not be worth mentioning, were it not for their beautiful roofs, which give, to some of them, a certain barbaric splendour, but, nevertheless, they all bear on them the stamp of the craftsman rather than of an architect. Remains to be mentioned the sublime altar of heaven, in Peking, and the pagodas dotting the landscape of China. The altar is an expression for a monotheistic cult, a survival from times before China existed as a nation, and the pagodas are adaptations to Chinese taste of Indian architecture; they look pretty in the landscape, but are without much merit as architecture. Practically the only sculpture that China possesses, having affinity to art, is her Buddhistic idols, notably from the Wei and Tang Dynasties and they are copies after indian sculptures in the Graeco—Buddhistic style. Practically all other Chinese sculpture is work of the artisan, and more or less childish or barbaric.

During the Tang and Sung Dynasties China had some great painters, who stand comparison with the great artists of Europe. Since the Sung Dynasty China produced a few painters who were real artists, though of less importance than the Tang/Sung men, but now, for about a century, she has had scarcely any painter worth the name of artist. A comparison between Chinese painting and European, would be to compare a molehill with a mountain.

Music, of a sort, China certainly possesses, some of which is quite pleasant to the ear. The best of it comparts not unfavourably with the music of the natives of Central Africa.

China's literature from Kungfuze and until date, that is to say literature of real literary merit, would not fill many shelves in a bookcase. European literature, of at least equal merit, produced during the same period of 2,500 years, would fill every shelf in a few thousand bookcases. It is extraordinary that a nation which holds the written word in such veneration, as the Chinese does, has produced so very little literature.

To be mentioned, as expressing Chinese culture, is the artisan who often produces goods of artistic merit, for example stone and wood carvings, lacquer, enamel, cloisonné and especially bronze and pottery. The field in which the Chinese have attained to the highest perfection, in originality as well as in quality, is pottery; the porcelain ware of the Tang and Sung Dynasties and the best porcelain of later times, up till about 100 years ago, being unsurpassed; here her craftsmen achieved mastery, and led the world for a thousand years. It is only during the last century or two that they have been challenged by the European potters, who, during the past 25 years undoubtedly have surpassed them.

The above short historical exposition of the trut state of China's culture has been written for the purpose of exploding, by facts, the atmosphere of hysterical nonsense and humbug created have and abroad by more or less well-meaning ignoramuses.

That our personal Chinese friends are charming and loveable and that some of them are true friends has nothing to do with the above, and does not alter the fact that China, so far from possessing an ancient and modern civilization of the highest order, is in reality only slowly emerging from the state of barbarism.

I am, etc.
PAUL.

Shanghai, May, 16, 1927.

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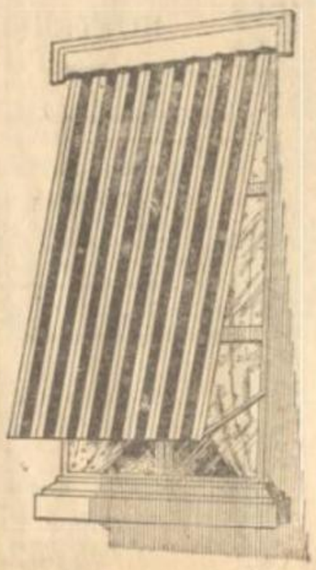
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NOTICE

WALTER HARDY LIMITED

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at No. 2 Victoria Terrace on Monday, May 9, 1927, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to alter the name of the Company to "WALTER HARDY GATLIFF & CO., LTD.," to increase the capital of the Company by the creation of seventeen new ordinary shares of £1 each and to alter the articles of association in order to carry into effect the provisions of an amalgamation agreement already prepared.

And notice is also hereby given that in the event of the resolutions dealing with the above matters being duly passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a subsequent confirmatory Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at the same place and time on Wednesday, May 25, 1927.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
Dated April 30, 1927. 7635

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Translations of Documents from the Raided Soviet Premises in Peking

FULL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE SOVIET

Documents Illustrative of All Phases of Red Activity

The raid upon the U. S. S. R. Embassy at Peking, April 6, 1927, has resulted in the most stupendous agglomeration of Soviet documents available to the world since the 1917 Revolution in Russia. Cartloads—in the most literal sense—of papers which the Soviet Military Attaché had made a desperate attempt to destroy, were taken to the Peking Metropolitan Police Station and before there was any possibility of tampering with the vast haul, were exposed to the inspection of all persons who were in any way qualified to examine them. Hundreds of papers proving beyond all possible doubt that the Red Russians were deeply involved in every possible scheme for creating disorder in China and for wrecking the economic investments of all Occidental and Oriental countries, have been examined and catalogued. The limited array of documents which we make available through translation are by no means samples of the best—or worst. They are simply samples, though well authenticated.

This series of documents covers a very wide field of interests indeed. These papers show beyond cavil that not only Borodin and Galen, the conspicuous figures in the "Nationalist" movements, were financed and directed from Moscow, but that there was a large staff of Russian experts attached to every force in China which developed anti-foreign tendencies and cared to ally itself with the so-called "Nationalist" movement, however disreputable that movement might be in its manifestations. It is made amply clear that Bolshevist enterprise in China was camouflaged as a patriotic, liberal movement towards emancipation from alien checks, under Moscow's carefully worked out plans, and that the "Nationalist" spirit as we have seen it at work in Southern and Central China, was neither spontaneous nor native, but was ready-made in the U. S. S. R. Document No. 6, which Egoroff made a desperate effort to burn while the raid upon the Soviet barracks was in progress, is the most complete revelation of Red policy, in the first instance, and of the peculiar half-childish and yet shrewd Bolshevist process of thought in the second place, that has ever come to light. It is tedious throughout, sometimes puerile, sometimes simply ignorant and sometimes nauseating; but no foreigner resident in this country who has not read this document line by line is in a position to appraise accurately the events of the past two years, Moscow's picture of China and of the future China, when all capitalistic influence shall have been eliminated, may appeal to most readers as a diseased phantasmagoria and so it may be, but we must never lose sight of the fact, clearly established in these documents, that the Soviet has spent millions of roubles to make this bad dream come true.

By pure coincident, a missionary correspondent who had an opportunity very recently to inspect the great hoard of evidence now being examined in Peking, has written us his personal impressions of the fruits of the raid. His remarks are unedited and are absolutely *bona fide* so we feel that by reprinting them below we avoid further need for comment upon the texts which we publish. These are left to the reader's own interpretation and judgment.

GENUINESS OF THE EVIDENCE PROVED BY PERSONAL OBSERVATION

An Unbiased Witness to the Work of Sorting, Translating and Verification, Gives His Impressions

FROM A MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENT

Peking, May 2.

Having seen and examined the mass of documents and material seized by the Chinese authorities at the Soviet Embassy on April 6, one cannot but wonder at the childishness of the U.S.S.R. in trying to make people believe that they are forgeries. It would be an absolute impossibility to fake the quantities on view, while the handwriting and well known signatures of the leading soviet officials of Moscow and China are incontrovertible evidence of the genuineness of the documents. While the seizure was effected the staff of the embassy hastily gathered important documents and archives in one of the rooms, threw kerosine over the lot, and set it on fire. But the thick layers of paper sheets only burnt at the edges, and moreover the police, who must have been expecting such an attempt to burn the records, were promptly on hand with a fire hose, so the flames were immediately extinguished and the documents retrieved.

All this material is now in the Judicial Department of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters in Peking, being overhauled by a small army of experts, who still have many months of work ahead of them. Several rooms are encumbered with these documents piled several feet high, and tables and even chairs are loaded.

The smell of kerosine and burnt paper pervades the atmosphere. Of the examiners some are looking through the files and noting on slips of paper the general contents of the packets. Anything very promising is scrutinized more carefully by others, while a body of translators are hard at work on the most important documents. These are all in Russian and other foreign languages, the Chinese documents being in another department, and have yet to be gone into thoroughly.

Many rifles and pistols and much ammunition are in evidence, considerably more than could be gathered from all the other Legations put together, so we are told.

The first thing that strike one in looking over and handling these important documents is the overwhelming evidence showing conclusively that official Soviet Russia is the motive power behind the Nationalist movement in China. Moscow furnishes the funds and plans, and the brains; the Embassy in Peking is the distributing and co-ordinating centre in China; and the Russians throughout China, and particularly on the staff of the Nationalist organizations, are the active agents directing and fomenting the military political communistic movements of the Nationalists.

Moscow can no more disclaim Borodin as their official agent in China, for scores of dispatches with Borodin's signature, and Moscow dispatches concerning Borodin, are in evidence. That this has been fruitful in results is made clear by the stacks of highly confidential reports and drafts which had been filched from the different Legations.

In the first photograph of this document, through carelessness the stick-pin was allowed to cover part of the word "massacre" in paragraph five, and the translation made from this photograph simply gave "mass," and surmised that the word was "massacre."

There were many incriminating drafts of dispatches to Borodin and others in well-known handwriting of the secretary and other authorities of the Embassy. Stenographic reports of Council meeting attended by Borodin and other Russians, and by military and civilian leaders of the Nationalist movement, were most illuminating.

Reports of spies were interesting and in some cases exciting reading, while the spy numbers (one was no. 1852) showed how extensive this organization is. One statement revealed that $13,000 American currency was used in propaganda through Kaifeng in February 1926. Also during that month a voluminous report was sent from Kaifeng detailing the Chinese officers and military units of the Honan army, their equipment and numbers and efficiency, and stating in particular the sums of money that would be necessary to buy over these officers and men. These details were written in Russian with secret ink on advertisement pages torn from a copy of the "Saturday Evening Post." These pages were pinned together, and so attracted the attention of the investigators. Testing with acid soon revealed the secret record.

The connexion of the *Chang Mei* news agency with the U.S.S.R. is abundantly proved by a mass of receipts for salary received from the Soviet authorities by the late manager of that agency; and read the draft of contract for engagement of the present manager. Both of these are American citizens, and the latter was formerly a teacher on the staff of Yenching University.

Two sheets were particularly interesting. These documents were from headquarters at Moscow to the Soviet Embassy in Peking, and were attested by written signatures of the leading authorities in Moscow. They detailed war material supplied to Feng Yu-hsiang, presumably arranged for during his visit to Moscow last year, in the one case amounting to over 7,000,000 roubles and in the other to some 3,500,000 roubles. But the astounding thing about these documents were the conditions upon which these materials were supplied. Feng had agreed to repayment upon any terms that the Soviet government should decide. One feels that he has not only sold himself to Russia, but his country as well, and that no loyal Chinese can ever link up with Feng while this foul blot remains. These documents and the others mentioned above are now being photographed, translated and published, and are to be immediately given to the public.

The car loads of inflammatory posters seized at the Embassy show that everything was in readiness for an upheaval in Peking. Rumours were in the air that this was to take place at Easter, and that almultaneous outbreaks were to occur at Tientsin, Harbin, and other large cities in the North. The seizure of these documents just 10 days before Easter effectively scotched these plans, and there are many Chinese and foreigners who think that but for this seizure the foreigners of Peking and other towns would all have been massacred by now, and these places have been turned into shambles making the Nanking incident appear comparatively nothing.

The whole of North China is honeycombed with Nationalist sympathizers and Fengtien haters, and in the minds of the sanest and most conservative Chinese thinkers I have talked with, is the thought that the Nationalist government will inevitably obtain control of North China sooner or later, some say three, others six months.

The posters from the Embassy have the usual slogans of opposition to "Imperialism," "Militarism," "England," and "Christianity."

The following three cartoons are typical:

1. Two Chinese labelled "farmer" and "labourer" are crushed under a large rock designated "militarism" and "imperialism." A Russian at one end and a Southerner at the other are about to lift the rock and are saying, "Just a minute and we shall have you free." By the side stands a Chinese labelled "Shantung" saying, "Don't lift this and set them free, for the time hasn't come yet."

2. A stage upon which two Chinese soldiers are fighting, but they are puppets moved by ropes controlled by "Imperialist" which is below the stage.

3. A man with a cross suspended on his breast and holding a Bible in one hand and a false face in the other. On his forehead are the words "autocratic rule," "ruthlessness," "brutality."

On the forehead of the mask are the words "fraternity, liberty, equality." A Chinese looking on says "Ha! Now we know that Christianity has two faces."

The above reveals a deliberate contravention on the part of Russia of the agreement she entered into with China in the Sino-Russian treaty of 1924. In that agreement she pledged herself not to engage in propaganda directed against the political and social systems of China. Yet in her protest against the seizure of these documents from the Dalbank and other buildings adjoining the Soviet Embassy she actually speaks of it as being "an unprecedented violation of international law"!

DOCUMENT No. 1

Instructions to Agents for Hiring Spies in Legations

INSTRUCTIONS

When enlisting Chinese servants and employees in the Legations of Japan, England and America you must pay the utmost attention to the following subjects:

(*a*) The man you enlist for our work, as a spy, must be first of all of some use to us, that is he must be in touch with the people who carry on the most important and secret work in the Legation (the head of the Legation, the Military Attaché, the secretaries, etc.), or he must be employed as a translator, typewriter, or a boy in the offices of the Legation.

(*b*) You must be certain that the man you enlist is not a traitor and that his reports may be relied upon.

(*c*) He must not know that he works for the Russian Legation. You must make him believe that he works for a certain political party of China.

(*d*) The man you enlist must inform us of the prominent Chinese and foreign gentlemen who frequently visit the legations, the purposes of their visits, the conversations they hold with the responsible members of the Legation, etc.

He also must find out the people who are in charge of the secret military detective work in the Legation and the Chinese and foreign spies who are in the employ of the Legation.

He must find out where the secret documents and confidential correspondence are kept and find means and ways to steal or copy some of these, remembering that for this work we shall pay him a special premium besides his regular salary.

(*e*) Your salary will be 40 dollars per month.

(*f*) For each man you manage to enlist, after he has proved to be of use to us, you will get 50 dollars as a premium; with this premium money you will cover your debt to us to the amount of 250 dollars.

(*g*) If you agree with these conditions, please, sign your name.

Sgd: Yuan Tso. . . .

DOCUMENT No. 2

Terms of a Spy's Agreement

Agreement of Yuan Tso-..... for Employing Spies.

(The signatory was taken prisoner in the raid on the Soviet premises).

AGREEMENT

With regards to your further employment I came to the following resolution:

(*a*) You stay in Peking.

(*b*) Hereafter you will have to get in touch with the Chinese who are in the employ of the Japanese, English and American Legations and enlist for our work those of them who may be used as useful spies.

DOCUMENT No. 3

Instructions in Policy

Drafted from a Resolution of Extended Plenary Session of Communist International Giving Directions to the Military Attaché Regarding Policy to be followed in China.

Very Confidential.

TO THE MILITARY ATTACHE IN CHINA

Enclosed is a resolution on the Chinese question, carried. . . . the extended plenary session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, we send you instructions drafted according to this resolution, which you will carry out.

(1) Every attention must be paid at present to lend to the revolutionary movement in China an *exclusively* national character. To this end it is necessary to carry on agitation in favour of the Kuomintang as the party supporting the national independence of China. Use extensively the events at Hankow and the position taken upon them by England, as a proof, firstly, of the success of the Kuomintang in the national work and, secondly, of the indubitable weakness of the European powers in the struggle against the Chinese revolution.

(2) It is necessary to organize anti-European disturbances in the territory occupied by the troops of Chang Tso-lin.

(3) It is necessary to discredit the activity of Chang Tso-lin, stigmatizing him as a mercenary of the international capitalistic and imperialistic. . . . (currents?), who hinders the Kuomintang in its work of liberating China from. . . . (foreign?) control.

(4) It is necessary to organize agitation against Europe—an intrusion. . . . (the rest has been burned).

(5) It is necessary to take all measures to stir up the mass of the population against: . . . (the foreigners?). To this end it is necessary to have the foreign Powers to resort. . . . (to repressive measures?) in the struggle with the mob. In order to provoke the intervention of foreign. . . . (troops?) do not shrink before any measures, even such as looting and mass. . . . (massacre?). In case of collisions with European troops use largely these cases for agitation.

(6) Be careful not to carry out at present the communistic program. This might strengthen Chang Tso-lin's position and augment the split in the Kuomintang. We have categorically ordered Borodin to abstain for the present from too strong pressure on the capitalistic elements, having in mind the aim of keeping in the Kuomintang all classes of the population, including the bourgeoisie, until the fall of Chang Tso-lin.

(7) While carrying out the present anti-European movement it is most important to keep up the present antagonism among the Powers. It is especially important to isolate Japan as the country which can within the shortest time move into China a large number of troops. To this end it is necessary to pay strict attention that Japanese residents should not suffer during any riots. However, as regards agitation against the foreigners, the exclusion of Japan might produce an unfavourable impression. It is therefore necessary to carry on the agitation against foreigners in the form of an anti-British movement.

. . . . (immediately send to all chiefs of sections and follow. . . . (this instruction?). . . . (the rest has been burned).

DOCUMENT No. 4

Conference of Russian Advisers at Canton

Minutes of a Meeting of the Military Council of Russian Advisers at Canton, July 1, 1925, covering Plan of Employment of Personnel, etc.

Approved: Borodin.

Minutes of the Sitting of the Military Council on the 1st of July, 1925.

Were present: Comrades Borodin, Galen, Rogacheff, Niloff, Cherepanoff, Stepanoff 1st, Remi, Zilbert, Tereshatoff.

Order of the day: 1. About the Military Administration.
2. Regulations relating to the Military Council.
3. Plan of the work and distribution of workers.
4. The amelioration of the conditions of life of the collaborators of the Military Section.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION	RESOLUTION
1. The handing over of the records of the Military Administration by Comrade Galen to Comr. Rogacheff.	1. Comr. Rogacheff shall take delivery of all records of the office of the Military Section from Comr. Galen. An order to this effect shall be issued at the Office. As regards the departure of Comr. Galen on leave, it is necessary in consequence of the state of things existing at Canton, that Comr. Galen should postpone his departure for a fortnight.
2. Regulations relating to the Military Council.	2. The following correction in the "Regulations relating to the military Council" is carried: . . . . . "The Chief of the Military Section is at the same time the Chief of the Staff-Office. His substitute is appointed to be his assistant. The draft of the Regulations shall be distributed to all members of the Military Council in order that they may call attention to corrections, and the definitive draft of the Regulations relating to the Military Council shall be settled at the next sitting.
3. Plan of the work and distribution of the workers.	3. It is necessary to appoint advisers to the following units: the division of Chiang Kai-shih; the corps of Li Ti-lin; the corps of Chu Pei-tak; the Hunan army, the division of Oo Ti-lin, and to the Chinese Staff-Office. The workers shall be distributed as follows: Com. Stepanoff, as adviser to the division of Chiang Kai-shih. Com. Cherepanoff, as adviser to the Whampoa School. Com. Tereshatoff, as substitute of the Chief of the Staff Office and Inspector of the Office of the Military Section. Com. Matzeilix, as adviser to the corps of Chu Pei-tak. Com. Rogacheff, as Chief of the Military Section and Chief of the Staff. Com. Zilbert, Adviser to the Hunan army. Com. Niloff, Adviser to the division of Chen Min-su or to the corps of Li Ti-lin; and once a week shall do political work relating to the peasants' movement. Com. Chubarova (a woman), Chief of the Information and Intelligence Department of the Military Section. Com. Stepanoff, 2nd—Inspector of infantry at the Staff Office. Com. Terestchenko, as adviser to the division of Oo Ti-lin; Com. Eilbert shall acquaint him with the business. Com. Remi, after having passed a two weeks' stage at the school of Whampoa shall become Adviser to the Administrative Department of the Chinese Staff. Com. Remi, Adviser to the Department of supplies of the Staff together with his former functions in the Department of Aviation. Com. Mamayeff, Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Military Section and Secretary of the same Section. Com. Vasilyeff, In view of his bad health and as it is impossible to use him as a specialist for military communications, he has to be sent back to the U.S.S.R. Com. Thalfeyeff, For completing his military education has to be sent to the Cavalry School. All matters concerning the Financial Department have to be handed over to Com. Guerman. Com. Mihailoff, In view of his bad health he is to be sent for inspection to Dr. Li, after which it can be decided whether he shall be sent back or left at Canton. Com. Souyetoff, Has to be sent to Com. Borodin for a personal conversation. Com. Guerman, Shall be left at Canton for two months and a substitute shall be found for him. Com. Schneider, Has to be sent back to continue his studies at the Military Academy. Com. Stepanoff, 2nd—As it is impossible to let his large family come to Canton, he must be kept at Canton for two months and then sent back. Com. Smirnoff, As it is impossible to increase to a full extent the Canton navy and in order that he may finish his studies at the Naval Academy, he has to be sent back on the 1st of September. Com. Stepanoff, 1st—As it is impossible for climatic reasons to let his family come to Canton and considering his own bad health and his own desire to work in the north, Com. Stepanoff must be kept for one month at Canton and a substitute for him demanded from Peking.
4. Amelioration of the living conditions of the collaborators of the Military Section.	(1) In view of the expense and other conditions of living at Canton, the wages of each collaborator shall be augmented from the 1st of July by 0.5 of the coefficient. (2) Each collaborater who has served at Canton no less than a year has the right to one month's leave and to an unrefundable grant to the amount of 500 Hongkong dollars. (3) Considering that only a half of the daily allowances for the 1st and 2nd campaign were paid, it is necessary to pay the full amount of the daily allowance for the second campaign. An urgent request should be sent to Peking on this subject. If within a fortnight, counting from this 1st of July, the question is not settled with Peking, Com. Borodin takes it upon himself to solve this question. (4) The question of local travelling expenses shall be worked out by the Department of the Military Section. (5) In case of loss by the collaborators of their personal property at the front or at Canton, in consequence of the circumstances, 75% of the value of the property shall be paid in future according to a drafted statement. (6) The Department of the Military Section shall work out the question of supplying the collaborators with equipment (clothing) for a year. (7) The Department of the Military Section shall work out the question of paying money out of the government treasury* to the families of the collaborators who go from the U.S.S.R. to Canton.

Sgd: Pay
Borodin
29/VII

The President: Rogacheff.
The Secretary of the Military Council: Tereshatoff.

*(meaning U.S.S.R. government).

DOCUMENT No. 5

Soviet Staff Budget

Estimate of Funds Required for Military-Political Work in China for the First Half of Year 1925-26.

(In Ink) 1st Duplicate *Very confidential*
Sgd: Egaroff 14/12/25 *Draft*

Budget for Guidance (of those concerned) for Military-Political Work in China, for the 1st half of the year 1925-26

I.—GENERAL EXPENSES FOR THE WHOLE OF CHINA.

	American dollars
1. Salaries of the staff of the central office consisting of 10 men, 3 coefficients at an average for each	11,700
2. Purchase of literature, newspapers and necessary handbooks	680
3. Travelling expenses and daily allowances	4,000
4. Expenses for the study of foreign languages by military workers in China	650
5. Post and telegraph expenses	6,000
6. For representation	6,000
7. Wages of Chinese political workers	6,000
8. Wages of Chinese military attached to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communistic Party	50,000
9. Upkeep of the motor-car at the central office	300
Total	85,330
Unforeseen expenses, 10% of the total amount	8,533
Grand Total	93,863

II.—EXPENSES FOR THE ARMY OF FENG YU-HSIANG.

	American dollars
1. Salaried of a group consisting of men, counting at an average 3 coefficients per man	79,200
2. Upkeep of 2 schools—for students and party courses	20,000
3. Party and Club work in the army	6,000
4. Means for the local party and professional organizations	3,000
5. Means for the supporting of the Mongol-Hungkutse organization of Inner Mongolia	9,000
6. Publication of a newspaper and a magazine	1,000
7. Travelling expenses and daily allowances	22,400
8. Post and Telegraph expenses	2,000
9. Stationery and office supplies	400
10. Motor-car expenses	300
Total	135,300
Unforeseen expenses, 10% of the total amount	13,530
Grand Total	148,830

III.—EXPENSES FOR THE II AND III PEOPLE'S ARMIES.

	American dollars
1. Salaries of the staff of the group consisting of 50 men, counting at an average 3 coefficients per man	58,500
2. Upkeep of 2 schools—students, party's and professional schools	20,000
3. Party and Club work in the army	6,000
4. Means for local party-organizations	12,000
5. Daily allowances and travelling expenses	19,500
6. Outfitting and upkeep of a printing office and the publishing of a newspaper	8,000
7. Post and telegraph expenses	4,000
8. Stationery and office supplies	400
Total	128,400
Unforeseen expenses, 10% of the total amount	12,840
Grand Total	141,240

IV. EXPENSES AT CANTON.

For lack of necessary data the budget can not be made at present and will be issued subsequently.

IN ALL FOR CHINA

	American dollars
Total for China, excluding Canton	340,030
Unforeseen expenses, 10% of the total amount	34,903
Grand Total	383,933

DOCUMENT No. 6

Red Agrarian Policy

Resolution relating to the Bolshevization of China with particular regard to the organization of peasantry passed at the 7th plenary session of the Executive Committee of the International Communist Party, Moscow.

ent *Confidential.*
file

Resolution relating to . . . . (the Chinese) question carried at the VII Extended Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the International Communist Party, Moscow.

I.—IMPERIALISM AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The Chinese revolution is one of the most important and powerful factors which disturbs the stabilization of capitalism. During the last two years imperialism has suffered in China considerable defeats, the results of which will produce a considerable influence on the exacerbation of the crisis of world capitalism. In consequence of the victorious advance of the National Army towards North China, the domination of the imperialists was practically undermined in half of the country.

Further victories of the revolutionary armies of Canton, supported by the mass of the Chinese people, will result in victory over the imperialists, in the independence of China and its revolutionary unification, which will increase by many times the force of resistance to the influence of imperialism.

The fact that Sun Chuan-fang was unable to check the advance of the Canton Army has persuaded the imperialist powers that the traditional method of using the militarists for the defeating of the Nationalist revolutionary movement is no more effective. At (the same time) mutual rivalry does not permit the imperialist powers to unite for an open military int . . . . (ervention) . . . . (Imperia) lism is looking for new methods, which would correspond to . . . . (the new situation. The new policy tends to the recogn . . . . (ition) . . . . govern . . . . (ment) . . . . (The in) itiative in this direct . . . . (ion) . . . . England and Japan . . . . (Three lines burned), life of the country (the monop . . . (ly) . . . . (salt?) tax, the pledging of the Customs revenues, railways, mines, heavy industry—all this belongs chiefly to foreign capital). Should capitalism keep this solid base, it will find in China a serious . . . . (support) for the stabilization of capitalism. Owing to its huge population China is a market with boundless possibilities. It may become a most profitable . . . . (field) for investment capital, provided the necessary political guaranters are secured. The enormous resources of raw materials are hardly touched in China. Therefore imperialism will make desperate efforts to crush the Chinese revolution which threatens to overthrow it. If it does not succeed in crushing the latter by means of its traditional method—the provocation of civil war—or possibly by means of armed intervention, imperialism will try to frustrate the national movement of liberation which develops alongside the revolution.

In spite of the antagonism that exists among the imperialistic powers the possibility of an armed intervention still remains. Foreign intervention in China takes a peculiar form. In the present circumstances . . . . (Imper) ialism prefers to effect the intervention by organizing civil war and financing the count . . . . (er revolu) tionary forces which are fighting the revolution. Just now an attempt is being made to unite the troops of Chang Tso . . . . (lin with those of) Sun Chuan . . . . (fang) in order to check the ad . . . . (vance) . . . . (Four lines burned) . . . . that this . . . . under the guidance . . . . (revo) lution in Ch (ina) . . . . stroke . . . . it is an essential part of the international revolution. This fact is connected in China with the following most important circumstances which favour the further development . . . (and) deepening of the Chinese revolution:

(*a*) the competition of the imperialistic powers in China which weakens the position of world Imperialism;
(*b*) the crisis of world capitalism;
(*c*) the growth of the proletarian movement in western Europe; armed intervention in China will doubtless meet with a resistance on the part of the labour-class in the Imperialistic countries;
(*d*) the development of the national-revolutionary movement in the colonies which will doubtless still more increase under the influence of the further development of the Chinese revolution;
(*e*) the fact that proletarian dictatorship exists in the U.S.S.R. in connexion with the close geographical proximity of the latter to China and the geographical remoteness of China from the basic centers of the economic and military-political might of the imperialistic powers.

4. Parallel with the rapid development of the national revolutionary movement the social forces participating in it are involved into a no less rapid process of regrouping.

The national revolution in China develops under such peculiar conditions that it differs substantially from the classical bourgeois revolutions of the western European states of the past century, as well as from the revolution of 1905 in Russia. The chief of these peculiarities. (This section burned) if China . . . . (which) is dependent on the foreign imperialism . . . . Chinese revolution from the bourgeois demo (cratic) . . . . past . . . . (con) sists in that . . . . (takes place) in (the field) of the world revolution and . . . . (forms) a part of the . . . . (world-wide movement . . . .

The class forces of the Chinese revolution unfold on the background of the extreme backwardness of Chinese economy, which results from the feebly developed industrial capitalism, the primitiveness of the technique of rural economy, the incredibly low standard of living of the mass of the Chinese population and the presence of numerous anachronisms resulting from a half-feudal system, all of which are being overthrown by the pressure of the revolutionary armies and involved in the struggle of the toiling masses of the towns and villages.

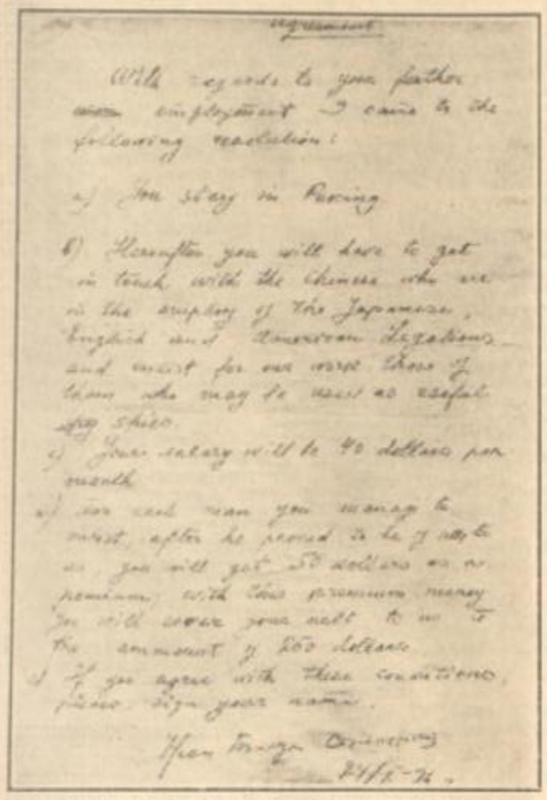
The chief peculiarity of the present economic state of China is the variety of forms that exist side by side in the Chinese economy, from financial capital down to economic anachronisms of a patriarchal-clannish character with the predominance of different forms of commercial capital, small handicraft and domestic industry in towns and villages.

This is the cause of the slight dissimilarity in the Chinese population, as well as of the deficiency of the organization of the fundamental politico-social forces of the national revolution.

Along with this are of the greatest importance the revolution of 1911, which, after having taken place was frustrated, the collapse of the Central Government, which has much increased during the last year, and the fact that in a large part of the country military-governmental organizations of the Chinese militarism have been established.

Chinese militarism is a social-political force which dominates at present over the greater part of the territory of China . . . . of the Chinese militarism is that being . . . . (organi) zation, it presents at the sametime . . . . of canals of originating capi (talism) . . . . in China which rests on a whole system of . . . . clans of semi-feudal character . . . .

The Camera's Evidence of Soviet Perfidy



With regards to your father's employment I came to the following resolution:

a) You stay in Peking

b) Hereafter you will have to get in touch with the Chinese who are in the employ of the Japanese, English and American Legations and insist for our wage those of them who may be willing to accept ours also.

c) Your salary will be 40 dollars per month.

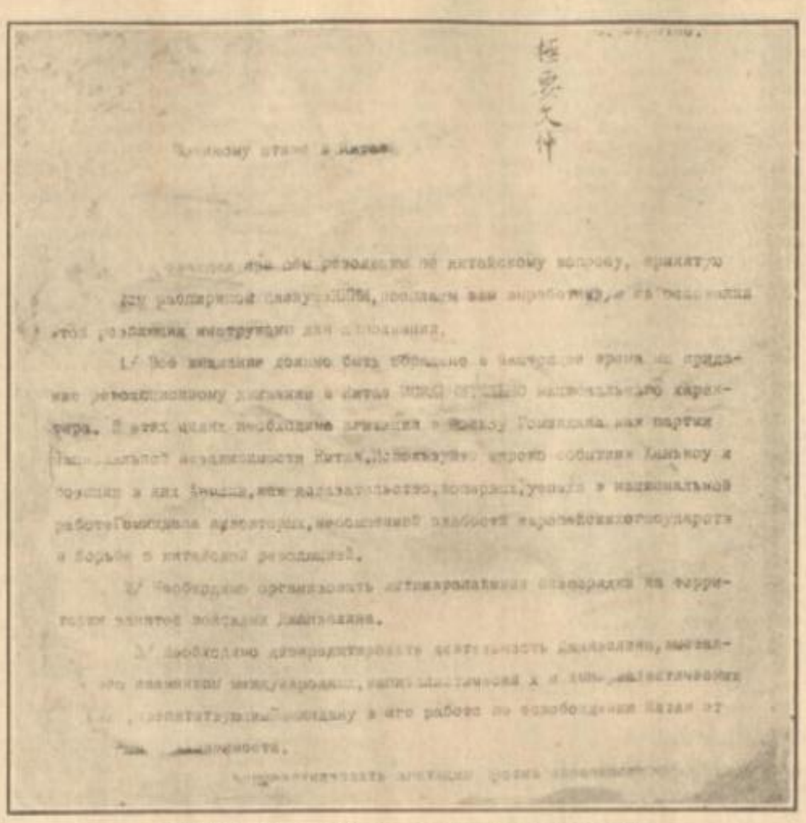
d) As we know how you manage to subsist, after he proved to be of use to us you will get 50 dollars as a premium with this premium money you will have your debt to the amount of 500 dollars paid off.

e) If you agree with these conditions please sign your name.

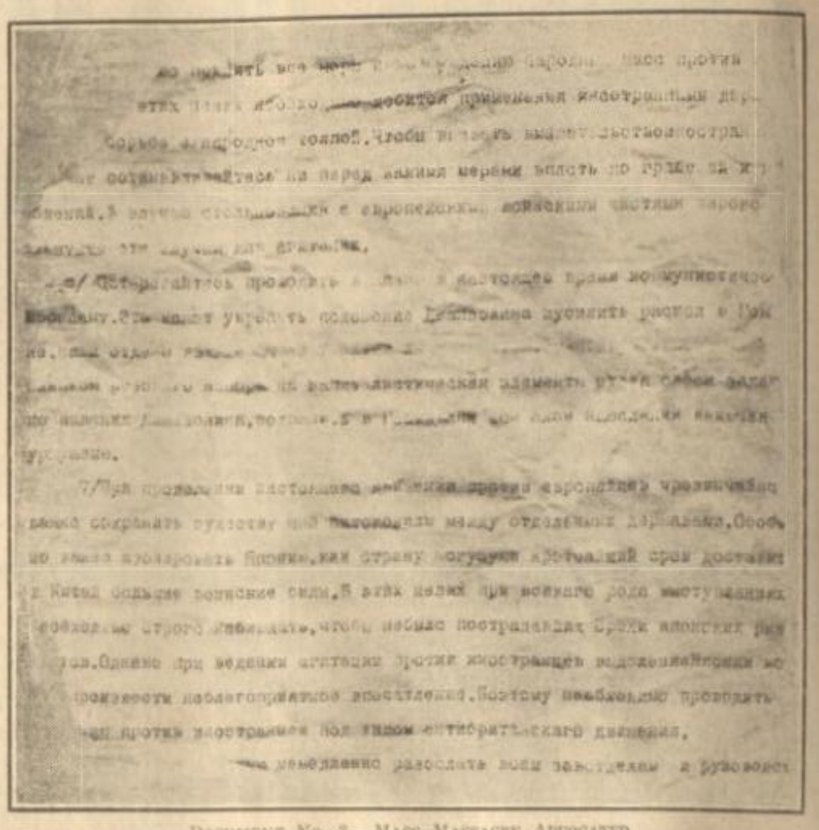
Ивен Бондарь Овсеенко

24/5-27.

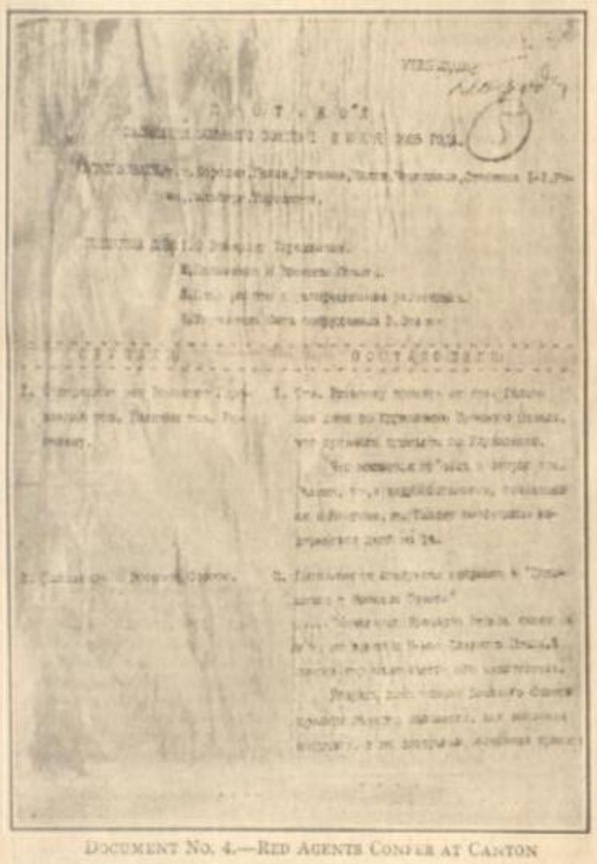
DOCUMENT NO. 2.—A PREMIUM ON CORRUPTION



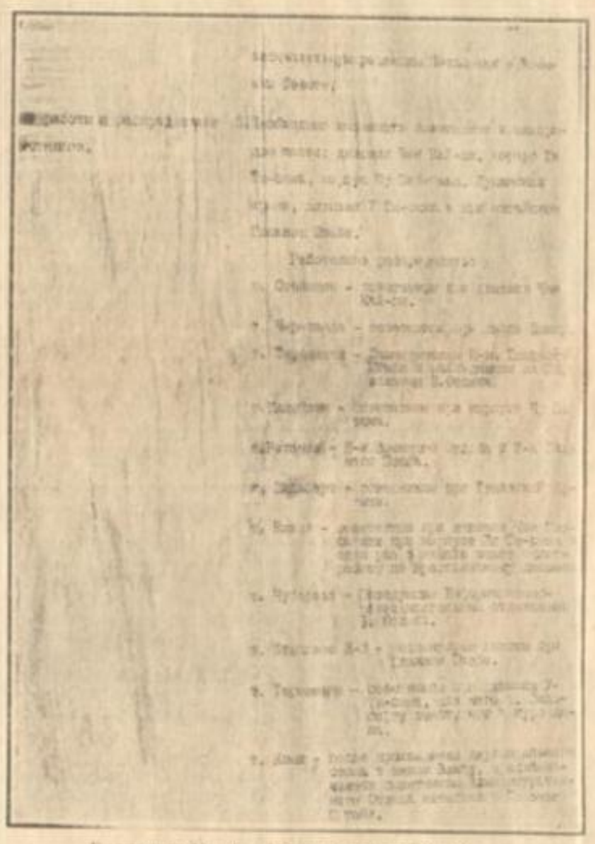
DOCUMENT NO. 3.—EGOROFF INSTRUCTED FROM MOSCOW



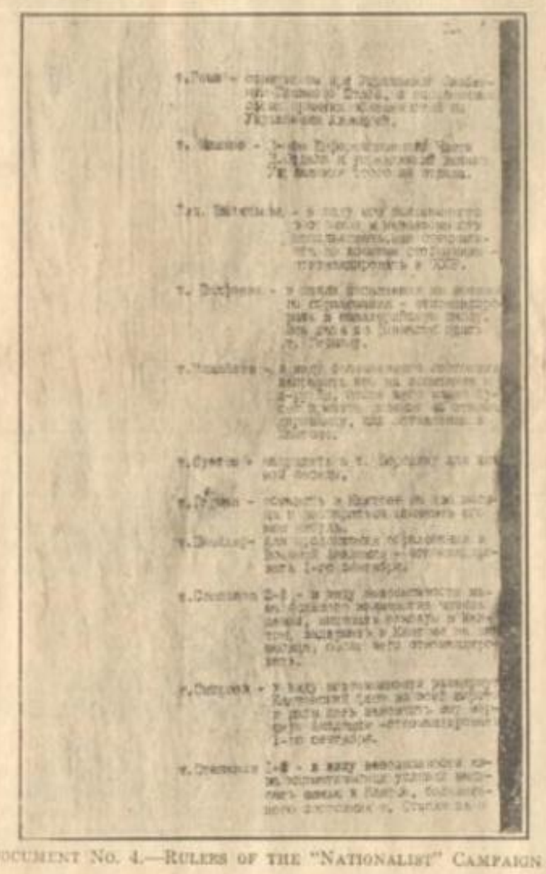
DOCUMENT NO. 3.—MASS MASSACRE ADVOCATED



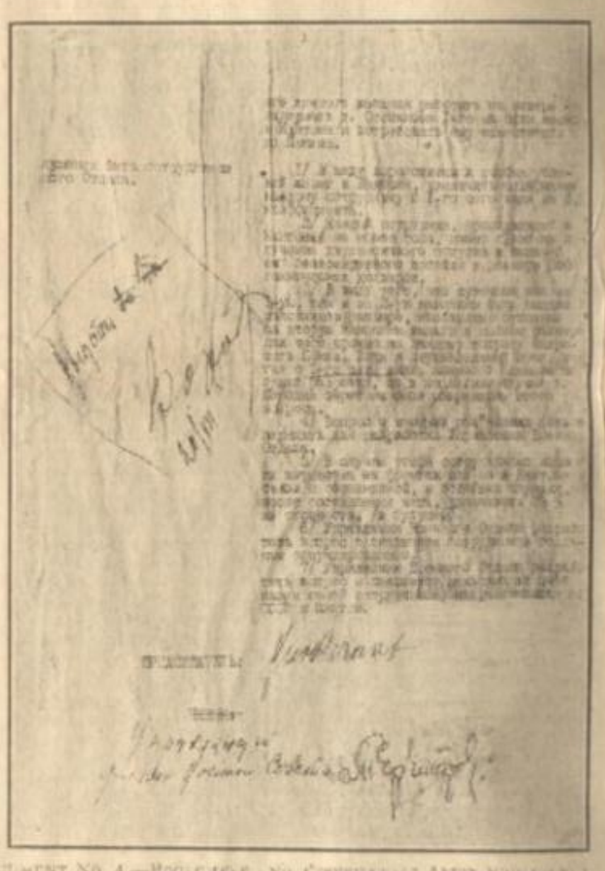
DOCUMENT NO. 4.—RED AGENTS CONFER AT CANTON



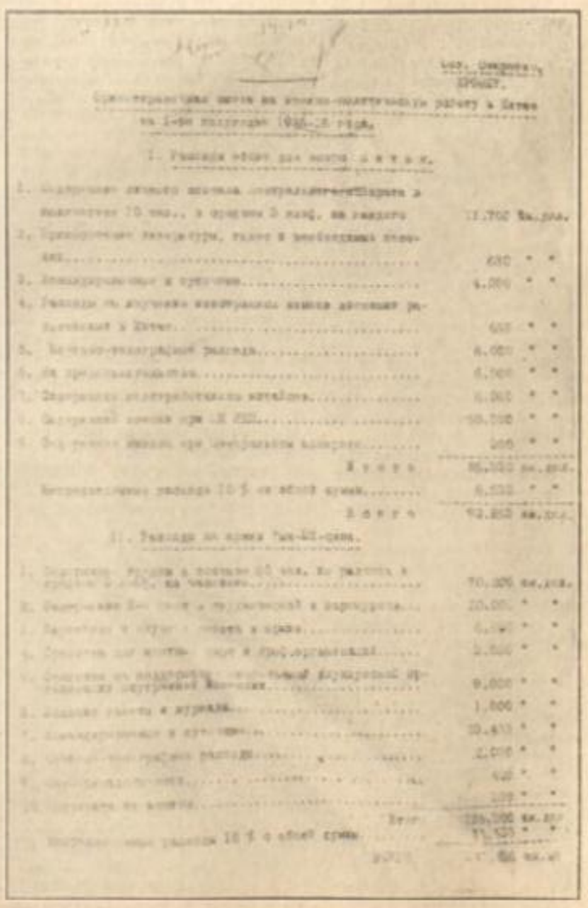
DOCUMENT NO. 4.—ASSIGNMENT OF DUTIES



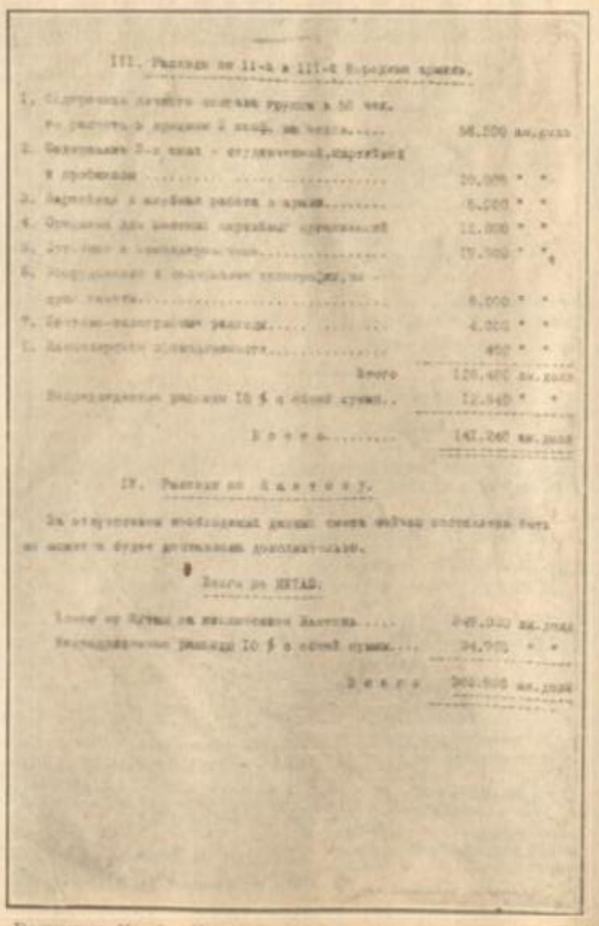
DOCUMENT NO. 4.—RULERS OF THE "NATIONALIST" CAMPAIGN



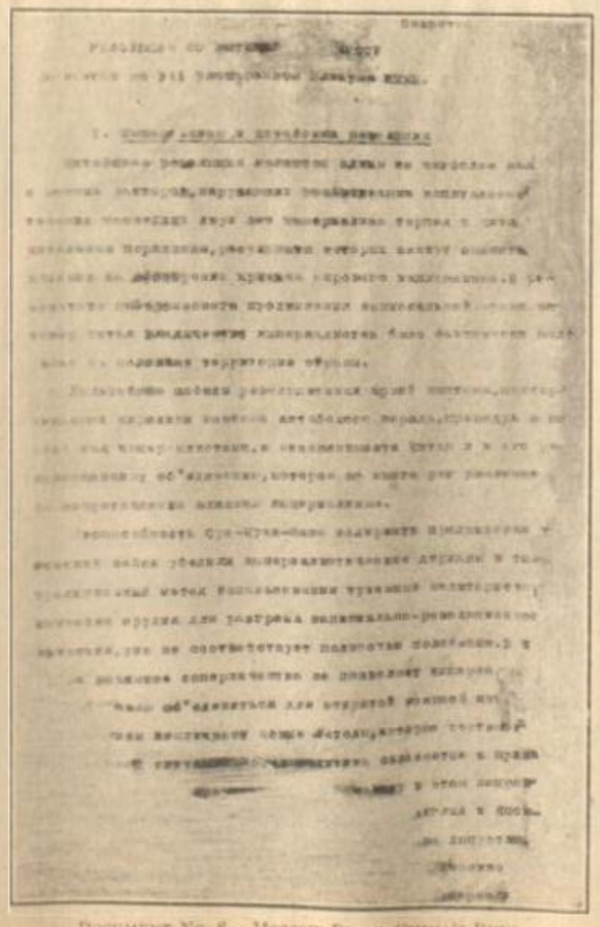
DOCUMENT NO. 4.—ROGACHEFF AND FOREIGNOFF AFFIX SIGNATURES



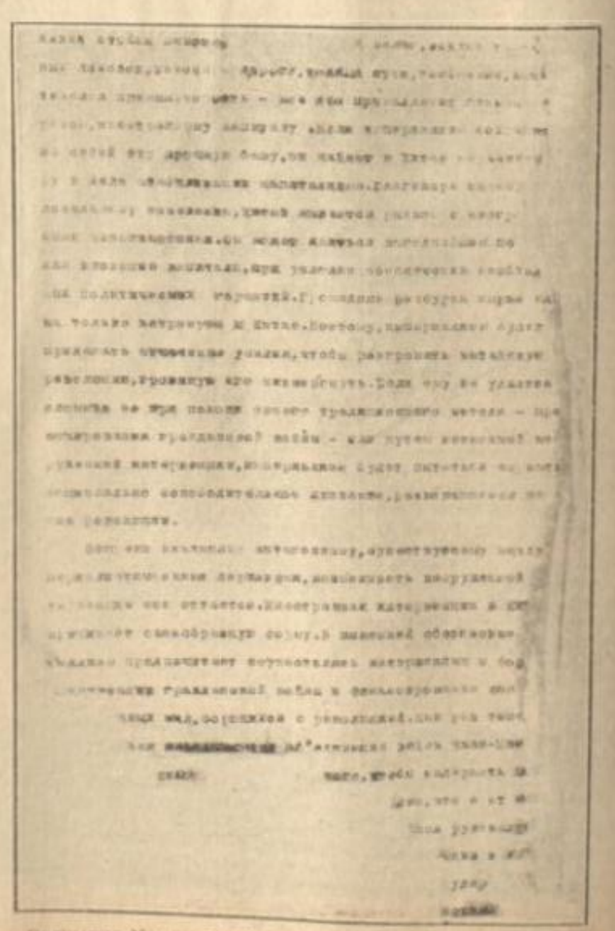
DOCUMENT NO. 5.—COST OF SOVIET ADVICE



DOCUMENT NO. 5.—HEAVY TOTALS FOR FENG'S THREE ARMIES

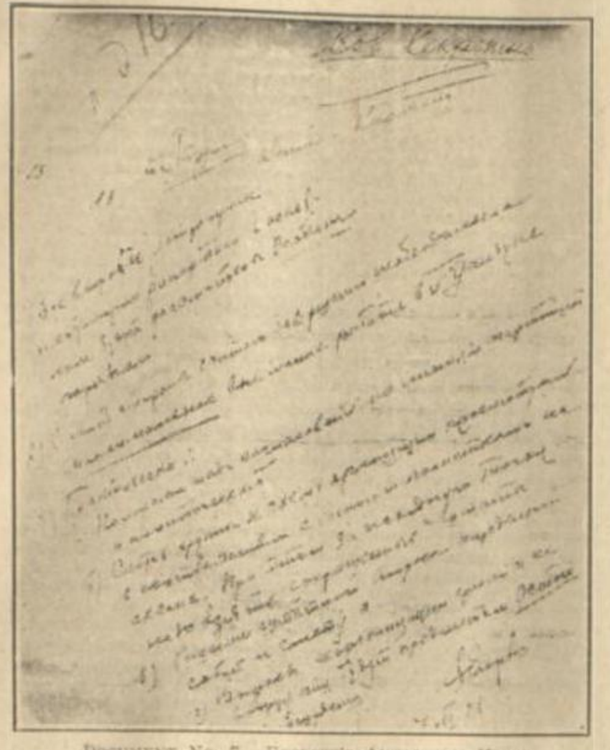


DOCUMENT NO. 6.—MOSCOW PLANS CHINA'S RUIN

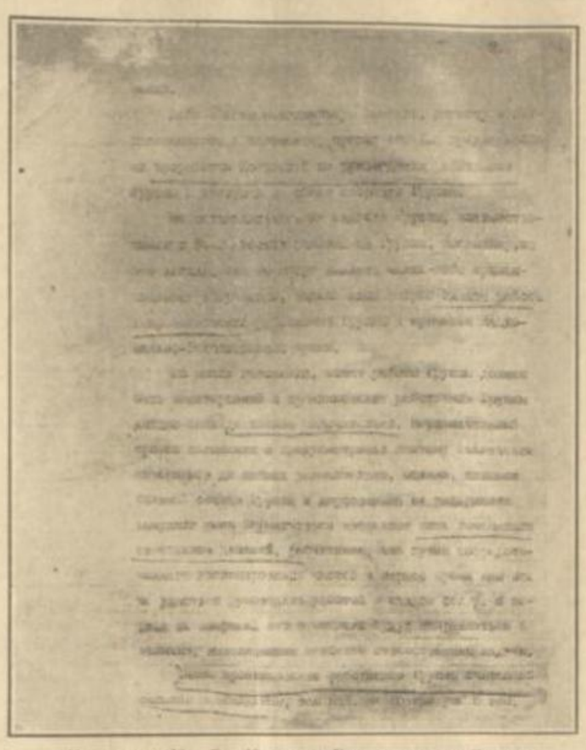


DOCUMENT NO. 6.—COMMUNIST TRIUMPHS OVER IMPERIALISM

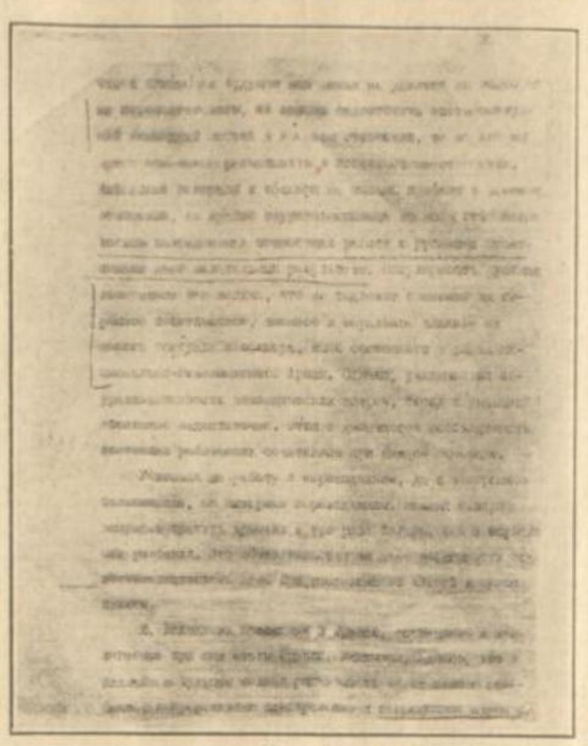
Reds Detail Plans for China's Ruin



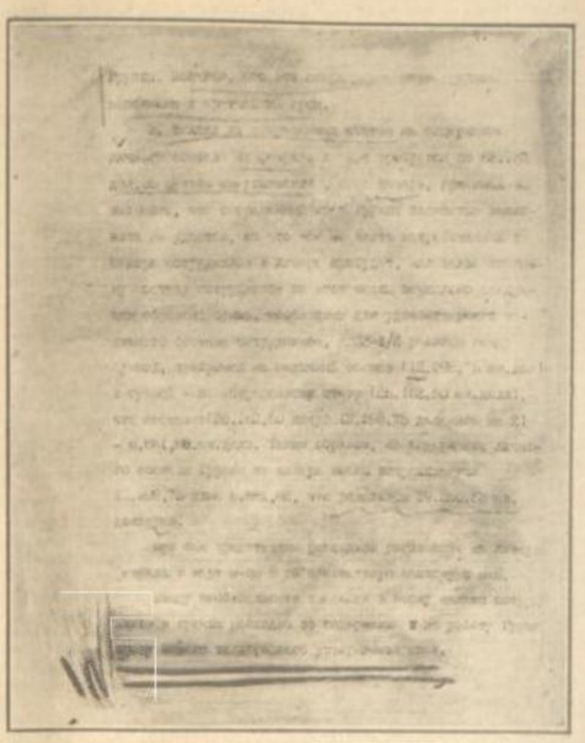
DOCUMENT No. 7.—EGOROFF'S AUTOGRAPH NOTES



DOCUMENT No. 7.—KISANKA REPORTS FROM CANTON



DOCUMENT No. 7.—NEEDS MORE SOVIET OFFICERS



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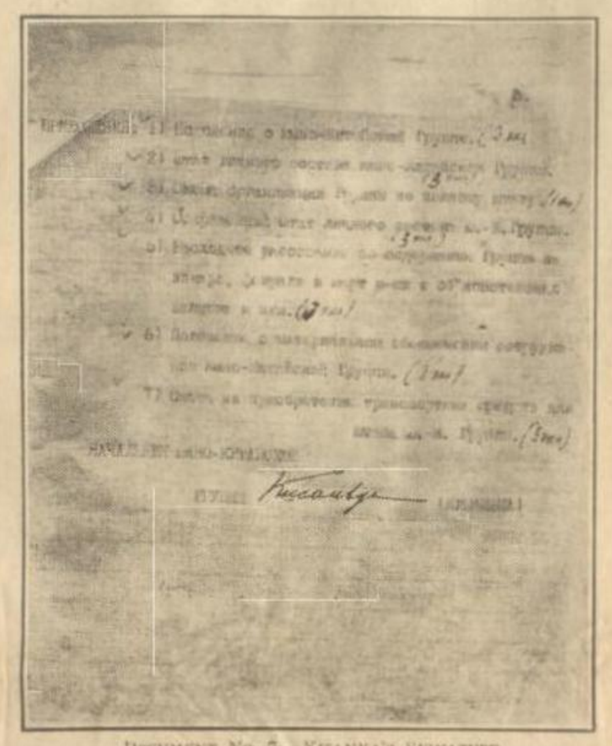
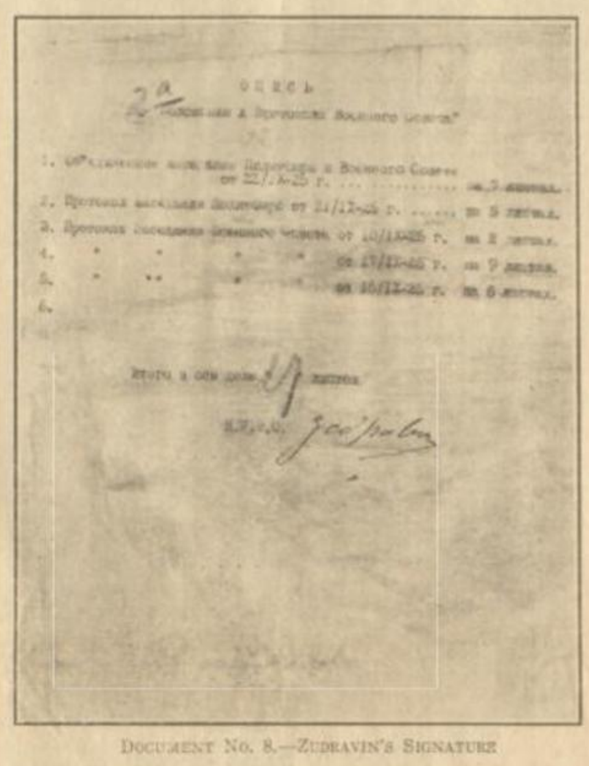
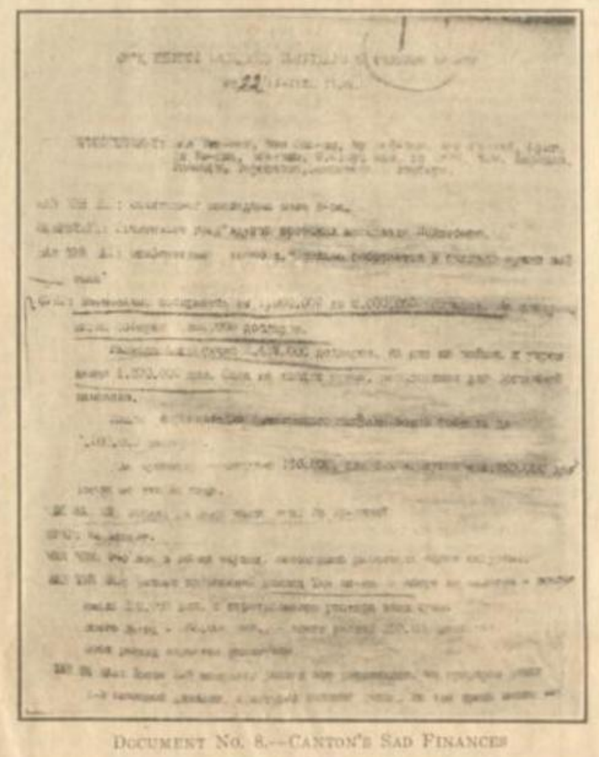


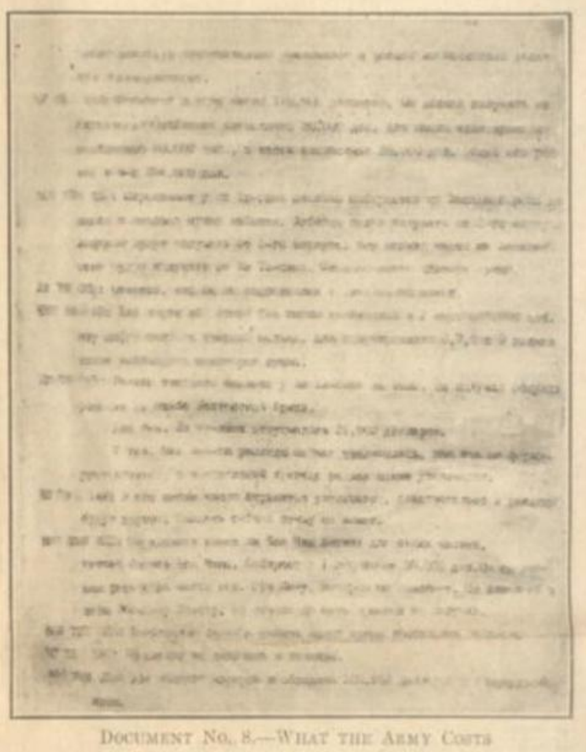
DOCUMENT No. 7.—KISANKA'S SIGNATURE



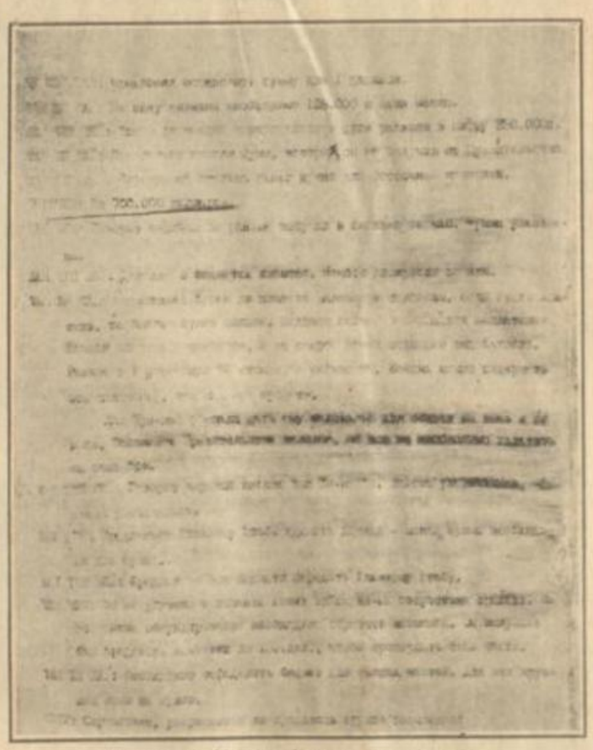
DOCUMENT No. 8.—ZUDRAVIN'S SIGNATURE



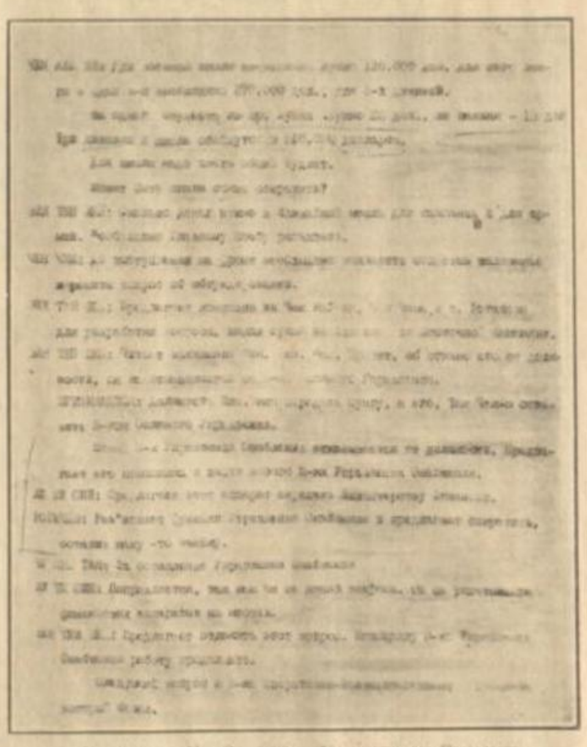
DOCUMENT No. 8.—CANTON'S SAD FINANCES



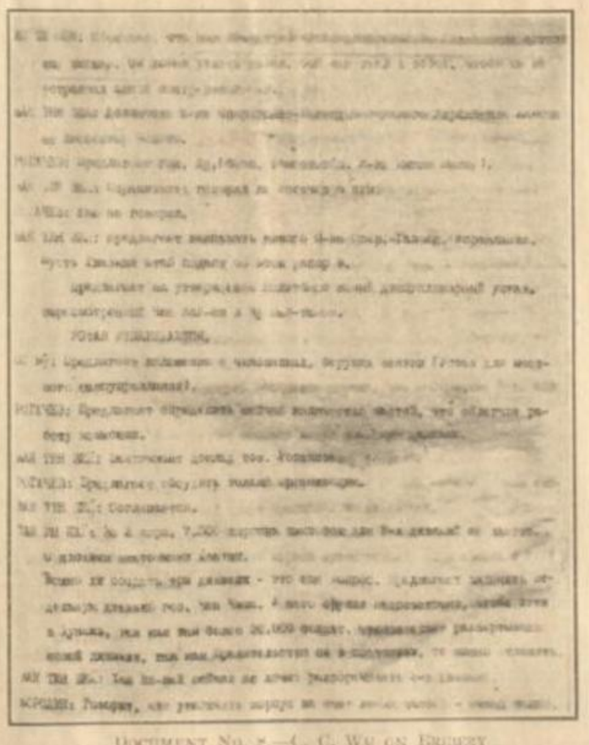
DOCUMENT No. 8.—WHAT THE ARMY COSTS



DOCUMENT No. 8.—BORODIN HAS HIS SAY



DOCUMENT No. 8.—SUSG, MINISTER OF FINANCE



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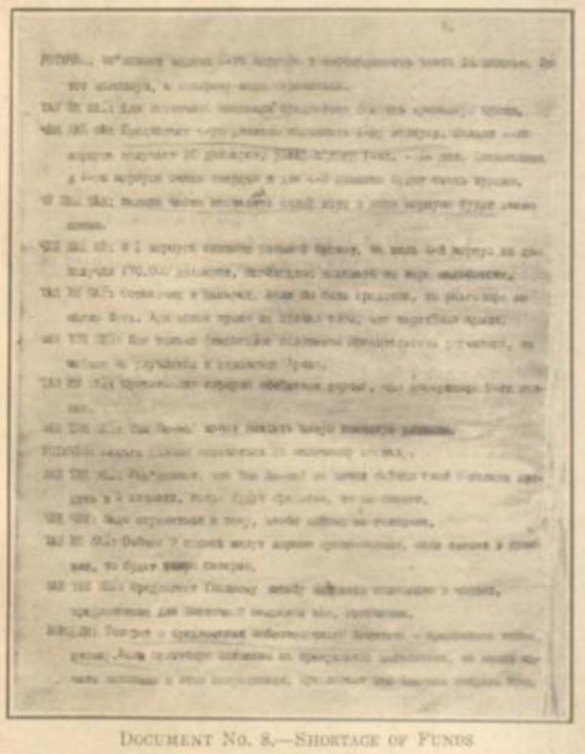
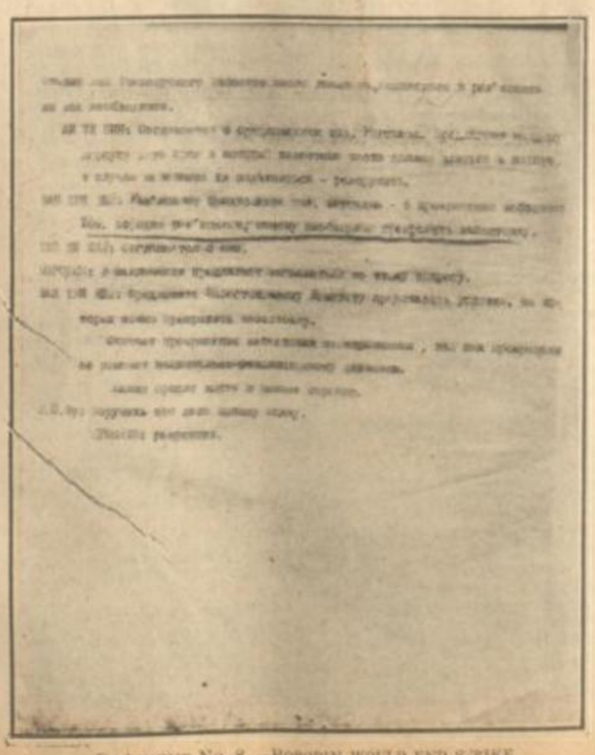
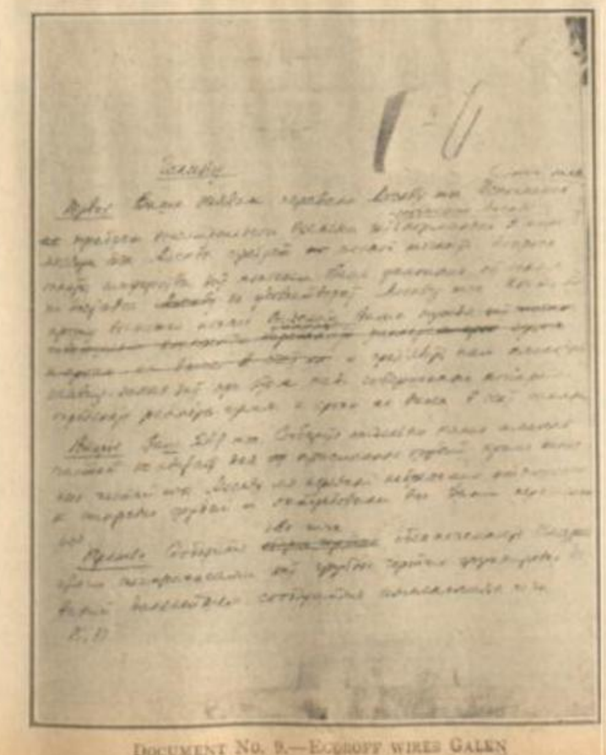


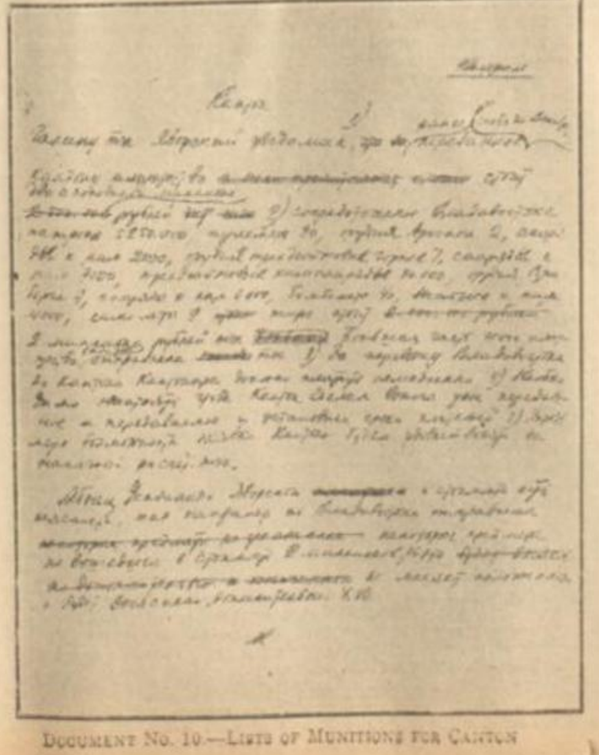
DOCUMENT No. 8.—SHORTAGE OF FUNDS



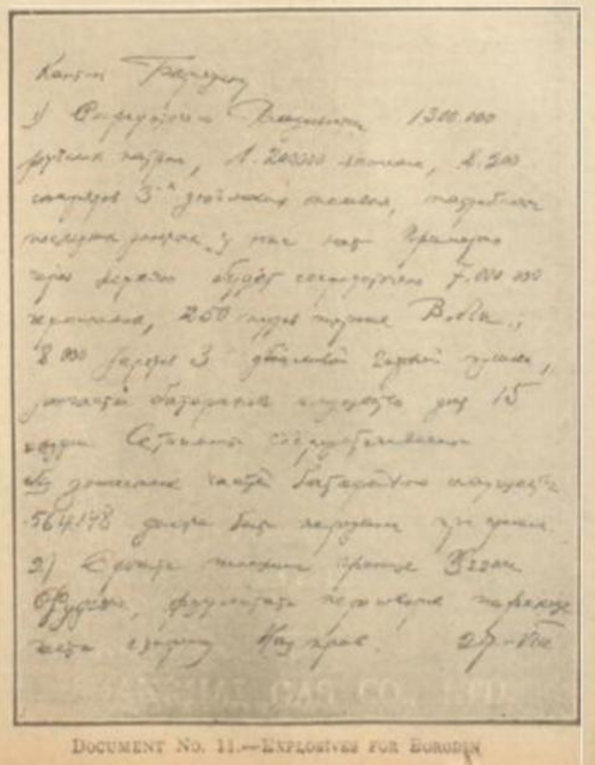
DOCUMENT No. 8.—BORODIN WOULD END STRIKE



DOCUMENT No. 9.—EGOROFF WIRES GALEN



DOCUMENT No. 10.—LISTS OF MUNITIONS FOR CANTON



DOCUMENT No. 11.—EXPLOSIVES FOR BORODIN

(terri) tory, the backwardness of Chinese economy and the fact that there is considerable over-population in the Chinese village.

The development of the national revolutionary movement in China rests at present on the agrarian revolution. The economy of the Chinese village presents a . . . . (complete?) interweaving of numerous anachronisms of a semi-feudal character with elements of developing capitalism.

The extreme backwardness of the Chinese economy in general, together with the parcelling of landed property in China, the huge number of tenants and semi-tenants, the primitiveness of the technique of the small, as well as of the large rural economy, the huge agrarian over-population, together with the development of commercial agriculture and the process of class-stratification in the village—all this exceedingly complicates the general situation in the village and puts a series of obstacles in the way of the agrarian revolution in China.

In consequence of objective circumstances the class-struggle in the Chinese village tends to develop in the following directions:—against foreign imperialism, against Chinese imperialism, against the remnants of large land-ownership, against the nobility, against the usurious commercial capital and partly against the rich peasants who exploit the others.

5. The consecutive stages of development of the revolutionary movement in China are characterized by serious regroupings of the social forces. During the first stage one of the chief motive powers consisted of the . . . . (national) bourgeoisie and the bourgeois-intelligentsia who sought . . . . (the support) of the proletariat and the petty bourgeoisie.

In the second stage . . . . and . . . . (inl) tial base is trans . . . . (ferred) . . . . class . . . . group . . . . (Two lines burned).

The economic strikes grow into a political struggle against Imperialism and become most important from the historic point of view. The proletariat forms a block with the peasantry, which enters into an active struggle for its interests, as well as with the petty town bourgeoisie and a part of the capitalistic bourgeoisie. This combination of forces resulted in a conformable grouping . . . . (of parties) in the Kuomintang and the Canton Government. At present the movement is on the threshold of the third stage and on the eve of a new regrouping of the classes. At this stage of development the motive force of the movement will be a block—of a still greater revolutionary character—the block of the proletariat, the peasantry and the petty town bourgeoisie, while the greater part of the big capitalistic bourgeoisie will be excluded. This does not mean that the whole of the bourgeoisie, as a class, will quit the arena of the national liberating struggle. Besides the petty and middle bourgeoisie some forces of the big bourgeoisie may also for some time more, go hand in hand with the revolution.

But the proletariat will become more and more the leader of the movement at this stage.

In this period of transition of the national liberating movement to a new revolutionary phase the big bourgeoisie will see that the anti-imperialistic struggle effected under the leadership of the proletariat slips away from its control and becomes objectively a menace to its class interests.

It will strive to wrest from the hands of the proletariat the leading part, in order to crush the revolution and will try to exert an influence on the revolutionary movement by means of the ideology of bourgeois nationalism as a counter . . . . (poise) . . . . (to the ideology of class . . . . (struggle).

6. Parallel to . . . . of the forces the revolution is carried on in the sphere of . . . . forces. This process, in its turn . . . . (Two lines burned).

Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang strive to unite their forces to resist the victorious revolutionary movement. This counter-revolutionary block is created under the influence and with the help of Imperialism. The big industrial bourgeoisie shows great indecision and tends towards an agreement with foreign capital, leaving to the latter the predominance. Seeing that the militarists are no more an effective weapon for crushing the revolutionary movement, Imperialism is looking for other allies in the nationalistic movement and resorts to a reconciliatory policy. Imperialism strives to induce the nationalistic bourgeoisie to break with the revolutionary block. In order to strengthen the position of the agents of Imperialism in the ranks of the nationalistic movement, a part of the big bourgeoisie and even some militarists who so far had stood aside from the national-revolutionary movement and were even hostile to it begin to side with the Canton Government. The aim of this manoeuvre is to wrest the leadership of the national-revolutionary movement from the revolutionary block of the proletariat, the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie and thus to impede the development of the revolution. The inspirer of all those machinations of the counter-revolution is the world-imperialism.

In this transitory period, when a gradual secession of the big bourgeoisie from the revolution is historically unavoidable the proletariat must, of course, largely use all those parts of the bourgeoisie which at . . . . (present) take an active part in the struggle against . . . . (imperialism and militarism).

On the other hand . . . (P) arty must use (politically . . . . from the revolutionary elements of the . . . . bourgeois . . . . inconsistency, not forgetting . . . . (one line burned)

III.—General Prospects of the Chinese Revolution.

7. The general prospects of the Chinese revolution becomes very clear, when the grouping of the classes is considered from this point of view. Although, historically speaking, the Chinese revolution at its present stage of development bears a bourgeois democratic character, it must get the character of a wider social movement. It is essential that the Chinese revolution should not result in the creation of such social-political conditions as would lead to a capitalistic development of the country. The Chinese revolution which is effected in the period of collapse of capitalism, is a part of the general struggle tending to overthrow capitalism and to introduce socialism. The structure of a revolutionary state is defined by the class on which it is based. It will not be a purely bourgeois-democratic state. The state will be a democratic dictatorship of the proletariat, the peasantry and other classes that are being exploited. It will be a revolutionary anti-imperialistic government up to the time when it will develop into a non-capitalistic (socialistic) one.

The Chinese Communist Party must strain every nerve to realize in the end this revolutionary aim of, taking the way to a non-capitalistic development. Otherwise, i. e. if the bourgeoisie obtains victory over the proletariat and the bourgeoisie that leads it, the power in the country will practically fall again into the hands of the foreign imperialists, even though in new forms of domination.

8. The further de . . . . (velopment) . . . . of the Chinese revolution in the first place . . . . (pro) letarian. (The e) vents of the past year . . . . (re) volutionary national front can . . . . ently . . . . (Two lines burned).

The feudal-militaristic cliques which are the power de facto in a considerable part of the country are a reactionary force and agents of Imperialism. The native bourgeoisie, as a class, is comparatively little developed and is weak. The economically stronger elements of the bourgeoisie (the financial bourgeoisie and the compradores) are so closely connected with foreign capitalism by commercial and financial bonds, that they have never participated in the anti-imperialistic struggle. The industrial bourgeoisie was hand in hand with the national-revolutionary movement as long as the latter had a bourgeois-democratic character but at the first signs of revolution it either withdraws, or strives to resort to, "sabotage." The petty bourgeoisie (the petty bourgeois-Intelligentsia, the students, artisans petty traders etc.) are, in a country like China, a revolutionary party. It has played an important part in the past and will play one in the future too, but it is unable to act by itself and must go together either with the bourgeoisie or with the proletariat. When the bourgeoisie withdraws from the revolution or conspires against it, the exploited middle classes fall under the influence of the proletariat. In such circumstances the motive power of the Chinese revolution at its present stage is the revolutionary block of the proletariat, the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie, the proletariat being the predominant factor in . . . . (this) block.

IV.—The National Revolution and the Peasantry.

At the present transitory . . . . (stage in the deve) lopment of the revolution . . . . question begins to go . . . . forms. It becomes the central problem of the present . . . . (movement?) The class . . . . (which) will peremptorily take up . . . . (the question) and will be able to give a radical solution . . . . revolution. In the present state of things in China . . . . (Two lines burned).

. . . . anti-imperialistic struggle and further development of the revolution.

The force of Chinese militarism consists, on the one hand, in the support which is extended to it by foreign Imperialism, and, on the other, in the support of a class of native landowners. The domination of the militarists is founded on the enslaving semi-feudal system of oppressing and exploiting the hundreds of millions of peasants by the military-bureaucratic administration, the landlords, the nobility and the commercial and usurious capital, a system that grows out of the fact that the peasants have either no land or very little and are therefore compelled to become slaves of the landowners and usurers and supply the towns and armies with millions of coolies. The problem of throwing off the yoke of the Imperialists and of exterminating all remnants of old feudal relations, the problem of national liberation, of the struggle for the revolutionary reformation of the inner social relations, and of which are organically connected, form the problem of the Chinese revolution. In order to overthrow definitely the militarists, it is necessary, as a part of the struggle against imperialism, to develop the economic and political struggle of the peasantry which forms by far the majority of the population. The apprehension that the fact of the class struggle in the village becoming acute might weaken the anti-militaristic front is baseless. The collapse of the second People's Army brought about not by the counter-revolutionary forces, but by the revolt of the discontented peasantry, bears witness to the dangers with which this situation is fraught.

The fact that the agrarian question is not handled boldly and that the numerous political and economic demands of the peasants are not supported is . . . . (exceedingly) dangerous for the revolution. The refusal to give . . . . of the agrarian revolution a conspicuous place in the program . . . . of the revolutionary movement for fear of irresolute . . . . collaboration of one . . . . (must be recognized?) as wrong . . . . of mistake.

10. A peculiarity of the present situation is its transitory character: the proletariat must choose between the prospect of forming a block with the higher strata of the bourgeoisie and the prospect of a further consolidation of its alliance with the peasantry. If the proletariat does not put forth a radical agrarian program, it will be unable to draw the peasantry into the revolutionary struggle and will lose the hegemony in the national liberating movement. The bourgeoisie will again play the leading part under the direct or indirect influence of the imperialists. In the present circumstance this may lead to the strengthening of the position of foreign capital in China and to the consolidation of Imperialism.

The Canton People's Government will not be able to keep in power and the revolution will be unable to win a complete victory over foreign Imperialism and the native reaction as long as the question of national liberation will not be identified with the agrarian revolution. The growing process of stratification of the classes in the rural regions makes acute the struggle between the mass of the peasantry and the classes that exploit it. This class-stratification and the persistent struggle that ensues from it require strict attention on the part of the Communist Party, which must lead the present movement and develop it by means of proper economic and political slogans.

11. Admitting that the Chinese Communist Party must put forth the demand of nationalization of the land, as the fundamental demand of the agrarian program of the proletariat, it is at present necessary to differentiate . . . . tactics in conformity with the economic . . . . peculiarities and in different regions of the Chines . . . . (Republic).

In questions of power . . . . (Four lines burned) the lower organs of the revolutionary authorities who carry out the decrees of the revolutionary government and defend the interests of the fundamental mass of the peasantry. Participation of the peasants in the constitution of the organs of the district authorities.

In the territory of the Kuomintang national government the program of the agrarian revolution must be put in a concrete form. The Communist Party and the Kuomintang must immediately carry out the following measures in order to attract the peasantry to the side of the revolution:

(a) a maximum reduction of rents;
(b) the cancellation of various kinds of taxation of the peasantry and the introduction instead of them of a single rural economic progressive tax;
(c) the maximum regulation and alleviation of the burden of taxation resting on the fundamental mass of the peasantry;
(d) the confiscation of lands belonging to monastries, churches, reactionary militarists and those compradores, landlords and nobles who carry on civil war with the Kuomintang government;
(e) the securing for tenants of the right to perpetual leasehold of the lands they cultivate and the fixing of a maximum rent by the peasants' unions and the representatives of the revolutionary authorities;
(f) the granting of full support by the Canton government to the interests of the peasantry and, among others, the protection against oppression on the part of landowners, nobles and usurers;
(g) the disarmament of . . . . and all other detachments of the landowners;
(h) the arming of the . . . . . (poor) and middle class peasants submitting all such armed . . . . . (forces) to the organs of the revolutionary government.
(i) a maximum support to peasants' organizations on the part of . . . . government.
(j) organis (ation . . . . (one line burned) . . . . of peasants' organizations and mutual assistance.

Help on the part of the government to cooperatives and organizations of mutual assistance.

12. It is the duty of the Communist Party to induce the Canton government to carry out those measures as transitory to a more developed phase of the agrarian revolution. This very important task will be accomplished by means of forming peasants' committees under the guidance of Communists. In the process of the development of the revolution the peasants' committees will acquire authority and power, which are necessary to realize the above mentioned demands, and will intensify the struggle by producing new demands of a more radical character. The peasants' committees are the base of the people's government and army in the rural regions.

In the parts of the country which are still controlled and governed by the reactionary militarists, the duty of the Communist Party is to incite the peasantry of fight feudalism, militarism and imperialism. In these regions the revolutionary work among the peasantry is especially important, because it will be the best means of breaking up the reactionary armies. The communists must use all peasants' organizations, such as the "Red Spears," and establish their influence over them.

13. The attitude of the peasantry towards the revolution depends to a considerabl, extent on the behaviour and actions of the national armies. According to the good or bad behaviour of the revolutionary armies the peasants judge of the new government. On the behaviour . . . . (of the authorities?) and their attitude towards the peasantry and the landowners, on their . . . . peasantry depends the attitude of the peasantry . . . . to the new . . . . True, the peasantry supplies . . . (with enthusiasm the revolutionary (ar) my . . . . (1 line burned) military campaign are entailing new hardships for the peasantry. But the zealous support which the peasantry has given to the revolutionary armies will be stable, if the communists and other revolutionary elements who lead the movement will compensate the peasantry for their temporary hardships, by means of a regular and bold agrarian revolution, and if they take root in the mass of the peasantry.

V.—The Communist Party and the Kuomintang.

14.—The imper . . . . necessity of obtaining an influence over the peasantry dictates also the relations which should exist between the Communist Party on one hand and the Kuomintang and the Cantonese government on the other. The mechanism of the national-revolutionary government presents a very effective way to approach the peasantry, and the Communist Party must avail itself of this mechanism. In the recently liberated provinces a governmental mechanism of the type of the Canton government will be established. The duty of the Communists and their revolutionary allies is to penetrate into the mechanism of the new government in order to put into practice the agrarian program of the national revolution. This will be achieved by using the governmental mechanism for the confiscation of land and the reduction of taxes and for the lending of real force to the peasants' committees, thus gradually carrying out reforms according to the revolutionary program.

15. For this and many other similar reasons the opinion that the Kuomintang is erroneous. The whole process of the development of the Chinese revolution, its character and its . . . . demand that the Communists should remain in the Kuomintang and continue their activity in it. In order that . . . . activity in the ranks of the Kuomintang at . . . . (further) development of the revolutionary movement . . . . enter into in the Canton Government . . . . if the Canton government . . . . right (wing) of the Kuomintang . . . . (right) wing. In spite of the fact that the Canton government could not exist without the support of the labour class, the labourers and peasants, even in the Kuangtung province had to overcome all sorts of obstacles. Recent events have shown that the Communists must enter into the Canton government in order to support the revolutionary left wing in its struggle against the weak and wavering policy of the right wing. The extension of the power of the Canton government over a considerably larger territory makes the question of the participation of communists in the national government more pressing than ever.

16. The Communist Party of China must strive to have the Kuomintang developed into a real People's Party, into a solid revolutionary block of the proletariat, the peasantry, the petty town-bourgeoisie and other oppressed elements which have entered into a decisive struggle against Imperialism and its agents. To this end the Communist Party must act as follows:

(1) systematically and persistently struggle against the right wing of the Kuomintang and the ideology of Ta Tsi-tao and their endeavour to change the Kuomintang into a bourgeois party;
(2) give a proper form to the left wing and enter into close collaboration with it, but without trying to substitute members of the Communist Party in the work of leadership;
(3) persistently criticise the center which vacillates between the right and left wings, between the further development of the revolution and an agreement with (imperialism).

VI.—Problems of the Chinese . . . . (Revolution?) . . . Character of the Revolutionary . . . . (Government?)

17. Kenan (?) wrote: "In . . . epoch of world revolution the movements in favor of natio (nal) . . . . formed a part of the general democratic . . . . new . . . . after the victory . . . . of the world revolution . . . . is a part of the world proletarian revolution."

The program of the Chinese revolution and the structure of the revolutionary state it has produced must be established according to this conception. The process of class-differentiation, which goes along with the development of the revolutionary movement, confirm this conception. The Canton government, in spite of its bourgeois-democratic character, contains in its essence embryons of a revolutionary petty bourgeois state—of a democratic dictature of a revolutionary block of the proletariat, peasantry and petty town-bourgeoisie. The petty-bourgeois democratic movement becomes revolutionary in China, because it is an anti-imperialistic movement. The Canton government is a revolutionary one, first of all, owing to its anti-imperialistic character. Being first of all anti-imperialistic, the Chinese revolution and the government created by it must strike at the roots of the imperialistic power in China. The waiving of unequal treaties and the cancelling of territorial concessions are not sufficient for the weakening of the positions of imperialism. The blow must be dealt at the economic foundation of the imperialistic power. This means that the revolutionary government must gradually nationalize railway concessions, mills, mines, banks and (other) enterprises belonging to foreign capital. By such acts it will at once widen the narrow limits of the bourgeois democracy and will enter the stage leading to revolutionary dictatorship. It would be therefore a mistake to confine the . . . . of the Chinese revolution:

(1) to the destruction of imperialism . . . . (and reorgani) sation of feudal anachronisms, pretending that . . . . (at the present) stage this revolution bears a petty-bourgeois . . . . (character) . . . . the Chinese revolution cannot destroy . . . . exceeds the limits of bourgeois democracy . . . . proletariat will lead . . . . The movement beyond the line . . . . of the proletariat must needs change into an agrarian revolution.

In view of these peculiarities the problems of the Chinese revolution are as follows:

(a) the nationalization of rail and waterways;
(b) the confiscation of big enterprises, mines and banks which have the character of foreign concessions;
(c) the nationalization of the land, which must be realized by means of consecutive radical reforms effected by the revolutionary state.

VII.—The Communist Party and the Proletariat.

In order to play a leading part in the revolution, the Chinese proletariat must consolidate its class organizations-political as well as economical ones. The foremost task of the Communist Party is the organization and education of the proletariat for this historical part. The numerical inferiority and the youth of the Chinese proletariat must be compensated for by a powerful organization and the clearness of its ideology.

The general federation of professional unions which already comprises hundreds of thousands of industrial workmen as well as the national unions of railway-workers and seamen are the baze of the Communist Party. It is the duty of the Communist Party to strengthen these organizations by attracting into them great masses of workmen. During the national revolutionary struggle of the last two years, the workmen's class has displayed great force. In this . . . struggle it has acquired the hegemony over the revolutionary . . . . On the base of . . . . (this) tradition and the successes of the organized workmen's class must be strengthened and developed . . . .

(a) the formation of mass . . . . (professional) unions (and the) uniting of all unions on . . . . base . . . . Chinese feder (ative) . . . .
(b) the strengthening . . . . leading . . . . of Chinese workmen, the attracting into professional unions, besides industrial workmen, also tradesmen, workmen of domestic industry and of small workshops, as well as cultural labourers.
(c) greater attention to be paid to the economic struggle of the workers, which must grow into a political struggle; tactics to be worked out for the strikes movement; mutual help and strike funds to be organized, cooperatives, etc. to be created and assisted;
(d) education of the working masses must be intensified by means of counteracting the reformatory methods;
(e) the contact between the movement of the Chinese professional unions with those of the whole world, especially with those of the Far Eastern countries, must be consolidated.

19. In order to attract into the movement the mass of the working class and to strengthen its position in the national revolution, the Chinese Communist Party must carry on agitation insisting on the following demands:

(a) complete liberty of action for the peasants' and workmen's organizations. The legalization of the professional unions;
the promulgation of liberal laws for professional unions;
the right to strike;
(b) legislation relating to labor, 8-hours work days, weekly rest day, maximum of pay;
(c) social legislation, sanitary inspection and conditions of labour, housing question, insurance relating to illness, mutilation, invalidation, and unemployment; protection of women and children's labour; prohibition of women's night labour. Prohibition of labour in factories by children under 14 years;
(d) organization of factory . . . (inspection?)
(e) cancelling of the system of . . . corporal punishment;
(f) removal of all sorts of . . . (military and) police detachments from the factory premises;
(g) Coping with unemployment . . . Professional unions organisations . . . .

20 . . . . (Two lines burned) are the masses of town domestic workmen and artisans who are being ruined by imperialism and are manifestly hostile to foreign capital. It is the duty of the Communist vanguard of the proletariat to organize and attract these masses into the stream of the national revolutionary movement. Among others the Chinese Communist Party must to this end strive to obtain for these people:

1. the alleviation of the tax burden;
2. the organization of unions of domestic workmen and artisans;
3. the organization of Workmen associations;

VIII.—The Task of the Communist Party as Regards Organization.

21. The Communist Party of China is an organized force. It has leaders, forms its own cadres and leads the masses. The activity of the party has already acquired a considerable scope and a stable form of organization. During the last half year the party has made great progress in filling its ranks, and this growth has chiefly been made by adding to it labour elements.

The peasants' part of the Communist Party is not numerous, yet the party is already doing extensive work among the peasantry.

One of the chief problems which the Chinese Communist Party is facing at present is that of extending, deepening, improving and intensifying the work of education within the party.

The party has done a great deal in organizing a committee of Communist young men. The Chinese Young Men's Committee has increased numerically and is active in . . . . of the work. The young people are a great . . . . (revolutionary?) force in China. The number of revolutionaries among the students is increasing. The young peasantry is a force which . . . . (may) considerably accelerate the revolutionary . . . . (Two lines burned) deeply and sharply, no one feels the necessity of fighting the oppression as strongly as the young men. This fact must be fully taken into consideration by the Chinese Communist Party and stimulate its activity among the young men.

One of the fundamental problems of the party is the struggle for its open existence.

22. New members must be enlisted, especially in industrial regions. The new members must be instructed by organizing for them short courses of lectures and conversations on questions concerning the program and tactics, and by making them participate in the daily work of the nuclei, and through the latter,—in the whole work of the party.

A collective direction must be firmly established in the organization, from the Central Committee down to the nuclei in the factories and in the street.

The best party-workers must be more energetically drawn into the leading party work. The most persistent work is required in the strengthening and increasing of the leaders. Special attention must be paid to prepare secretaries for the nuclei and leaders of fractions of mass organizations, as well as staffs of leading committees in the provinces and districts. The Central committee and the provincial committees must have permanent travelling instructors chosen from the best local party-workers.

Cadres of travelling organizers for work in the villages must also be formed.

The activity and self-dependence of the lower active organizations, nuclei and . . . . (single) members of the party etc. must be intensified.

The strengthening of the fractions, espe (cially in) the . . . . unions, the leading organs of peasant-unions . . . . (Two lines burned)

IX.—The Armed Forces of the National Revolution

23. The national revolutionary army is the greatest factor which brought about the victories over Sun Chuan-fang, and the extension of the territory over which the rule of the National Government extends. The national revolutionary has played and can play in future it part only on condition that the revolutionary consciousness of the soldiers and their commanders will be strong. It is therefore necessary that energetic political work should be not only done in the fundamental corps of the national revolutionary army, but that such work should also be organized among the politically uninstructed troops that have joined the national army, which can be done by means of travelling political workers. The Chinese Communist Party must display the greatest energy in order to intensify the political work in the army and to strengthen the left wing of the Kuomintang in the military nuclei.

24. All political workers must inculcate in the mass of the army the necessity of acquiring the confidence and the support of the mass of labourers, as well as of establishing a connexion with the Chinese revolutionary organizations for common action against the enemies of the national revolution.

25. In connexion with the victories of the national revolutionary army it is necessary to explain to the masses that without their cooperation the overthrow of the militarists by the people's armies cannot bring about a serious victory and that only the strengthening of the revolutionary organizations and the struggle of the masses themselves can lead to such victory.

26. One of the chief tasks of the Chinese Communist Party is to induce the mass of labourers and the labour organizations to lend their full assistance to the army and to its military work. So the party must connect the revolutionary army with the labour-class and its organization showing them distinctly the importance of . . . . for the victory in military actions . . . . (half a line burned)

27. In view of . . . . in the Chinese village . . . . in order to induce the National government to lend effective help, by means of military instruction, armament and supplies, to peasants' detachments and organizations, in order to get more influence in the revolutionary movement by the mass of the peasantry.

X.—The Problems of the Communist Party in the Imperialistic Countries.

28. One of the most important and urgent tasks of the Communist parties of the Imperialistic countries is to support by all means the Chinese revolution. This support must be carried out in the following way:

(a) Agitation against military intervention in China.
The danger of foreign intervention in China must be explained to the mass of the proletariat. The imperialistic policy of provoking civil war in China and of lending financial and military help to the militarists must be exposed.
(b) Demand of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese territory and of naval forces from Chinese waters.
(c) Propaganda among foreign troops and sailors in China.
(d) Agitation in favour of immediate recognition of the Canton Government, as the really national government in China. These demands must be put forth at mass meetings and demonstrations of protest. Social-democratic and non-party workmen must be drawn into this campaign.

A true copy: (Signed) . . .

DOCUMENT No. 7

Soviet Adviser Finds Chinese Hopeless

Translator's Note:

The following directions were put on the first page of this report by Egoroff, the Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy, in his own handwriting:

"To *Seifullin*: one copy to *Kurahkan*.

1. All questions touched upon in the present report will be discussed in a special way.
2. In my opinion, the *greatest attention* to the work in Canton is most important.
3. (a) The statutes must be in accordance with the party and political lines.
   (b) The staff of the Group and the scheme of its organization must be examined in conformity with my remarks on the scheme, and as a starting point the reduction of staff must be accepted.
   (c) Decision on the question of the staff will define the budget.
   (d) The questions of the reorganization of the Army and its munitions will be a subject *of a special discussion*."

Signed: A. Egoroff
7—11—1926.

Report by the Chief of the South China Group to Comrade Suvaroff on conditions in his "Group." This report states that "Chinese generals and officers are not only completely ignorant as regards the art of war but also most unbalanced in all other respects. Even their common, routine work can only yield desirable results with Russian advisers." On the first page of the report are directions in the handwriting of Egoroff, the Soviet Military Attache at Peking.

Chief of the South China Group,
January 13, 1926
No. 18
Canton

Very secret

To Comrade Suvaroff

Export.

I beg to present herewith a draft of the Statutes of the South China Group of military-political workers, together with the list of the staff of the Group and the budget of salaries and other expenditures of the Group.

1. So far the Group had no Statutes approved by the Center, and therefore it had no definite aims before it nor had it any solid organization.

Two years work of the Group and progressive moulding of the military forces into the United National Revolutionary Army give, in my opinion, a full possibility of bringing clearness as to the problems which are before the Group as well as to its organization.

Continual growth of the Group makes it difficult to unify the consciousness of its tasks and brings complications into mutual relations of the members of the Group. Therefore the drawing up of Statutes for it has become necessary and they are now presented for your approval.

With the object of making the Statutes as clear, complete and co-ordinated as possible, their draft has been previously worked out by a Commission of leading workers and then passed by the General Meeting of the Group.

I am not going to dwell here upon the tasks of the Group as relations and duties of its workers because, in my opinion, on principles these questions hardly can give rise to any argument. I will only draw your attention to two questions: 1) *Scope of the work of the Group*, and 2) Penetration of its workers into the organism of the National Revolutionary Army.

In compliance with the ideas of the Statutes, the work of the Group must be all embracing, and the penetration of its workers must go as far as regiments. For that reason in the original project of the Statutes, appointment of advisers *to regiments inclusively* has been planned. However, as it would make the staff of the Group too big and expenses too heavy, I was obliged to limit myself by introducing assistant divisional advisers, as I hope that through intensive discipline of the troops in time of peace we may be able to direct the work in each regiment. During the period of military operations those *assistant divisional advisers* will be attached to the regiments entrusted with most responsible tasks.

This penetration of the workers of the Group I think is absolutely necessary because in the nearest future we will have no chance to get and to prepare a commanding personnel which could be satisfactory in a military respect; still less can we hope that it will be satisfactory in a political respect.

Chinese generals and officers are not only completely ignorant as regards the art of war but also most unbalanced in all other respects. Even their common routine work can yield desirable results only with Russian advisers. The popularity of Russian advisers is so great that their enormous political, military and moral influence on any general or officer in the ranks of the National Revolutionary Army is beyond doubt. However, on account of their inconsistency, occasional meetings and conferences with them are absolutely insufficient. It must be borne in mind that our comrades have to work through interpreters and mostly very rotten ones, and thereby are obliged to spend three times as much time as under ordinary conditions. For that reason it is impossible for them to combine several duties, even in case of military units being stationed at one point.

2. The staff of the Group is planned in accordance with the Statutes. Taking however into consideration that it is hardly possible to expect that all the offices which are projected will be filled in the near future, I beg to present simultaneously a plan for a *reduced staff which in my opinion should be filled up without delay.*

In accordance with the reduced staff of the Group, for salaries to its members for February and March, the sum of G.$63,132.35 monthly is required. As for the month of January, taking into account that though the whole staff cannot yet be filled up, still some of the workers who have been demanded from the Center will arrive in January, the salaries to the staff for that month are calculated on the following basis: The sum of G.$12,798.75 necessary for the present members of the Group plus ½ of the difference between the sum of monthly salaries for the reduced staff (G.$26,162.50) and the sum of monthly salaries required for the present members (G.$12,798.75). This difference being G.$6,581.88, the sum required for salaries of the members of the Group for January is G.$19,289.63.

I beg to present herewith the budget for expenditures for January, February and March with an explanatory note thereto.

As it is necessary to regularize payment of sums required for salaries and other expenses of the Group, I *should ask for ratification of the Budget* by telegraph.

Addenda:

(1) Statutes of the South China Group (3 copies)
(2) Staff of the South China Group (3 copies)
(3) Scheme of the organization of the Group on the basis of the full staff (1 copy)
(4) Reduced staff of the South China Group (3 copies)
(5) Budget for expenditures for January, February and March with an explanatory note there (3 copies)
(6) Schedule of emoluments for the workers of the South China Group (3 copies)
(7) Estimate for purchasing means of transportation for the staff officers of the South China Group (3 copies).

Chief of the South China Group
Signed: Kisanka.

DOCUMENT No. 8

Lots of Troops but Little Money

Minutes of Meetings of the Military Council Showing the Active Participation of Soviet Russia in the Affairs of the Kuomintang.

List

"Resolutions and Minutes of the Military Council"

1. Joint Meeting of Political Bureau and Military Council, 22/IX/1925 . . . 7 sheets
2. Minutes of the Meeting of Political Bureau, 21/IX/1925 . . . 5 sheets
3. Minutes of the Meeting of Military Council, 19/IX/1925 . . . 2 sheets
4. Do. 17/IX/1925 . . . 9 sheets
5. Do. 15/IX/1925 . . . 6 sheets

This file consists of 29 sheets.
Sgd: Zadravin, N.U.W.O.
(Chief of the Department of Military Operations).

Joint Meeting of Political Bureau and Military Council.
Sept. 22, 1925.

Present.—Wang Ching-wei, Chiang Kai-shek, Chu Pei-te, T'an Yen-kai, Sung, Li Tzi-hsin, Ch'eng Ch'ien, C. C. Wu, K'an Wo-jen, Comrades Borodin, Rogatchoff, Tereshatoff, Secretary of Political Bureau.

Wang Ching-wei.—Reads Dr. S's. last will.

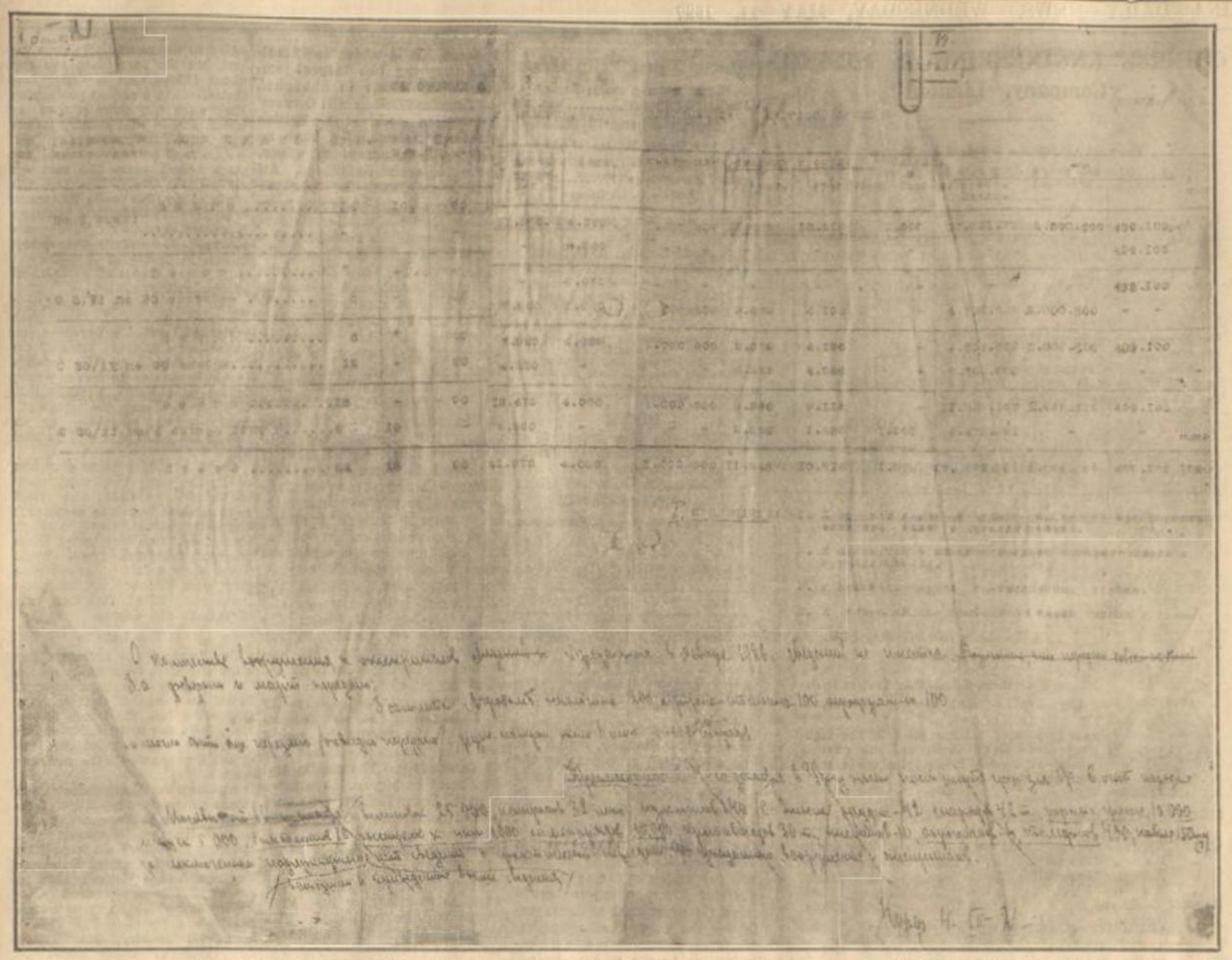
Secretary.—Reads minutes of Political Bureau's last meeting.

Wang Ching-wei.—Concerning finances. How much is collected and how much is necessary for the troops.

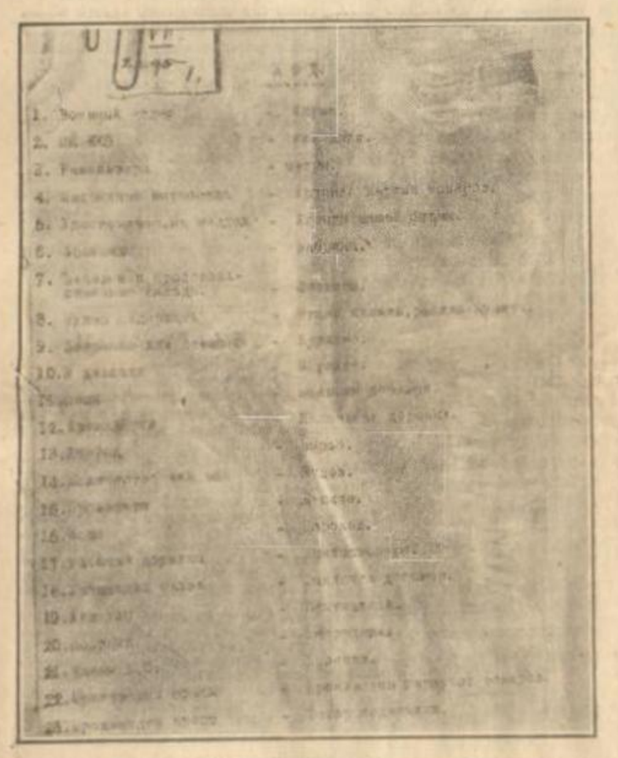
Sung.—1,300,000 to 2,000,000 dollars are collected monthly. Next month we will collect 2,300,000 dollars.

Monthly Expenditure.—3,420,000. From this sum 1,870,000 dollars are required for the troops and various institutions. The sum required for the Eastern campaign is not included.

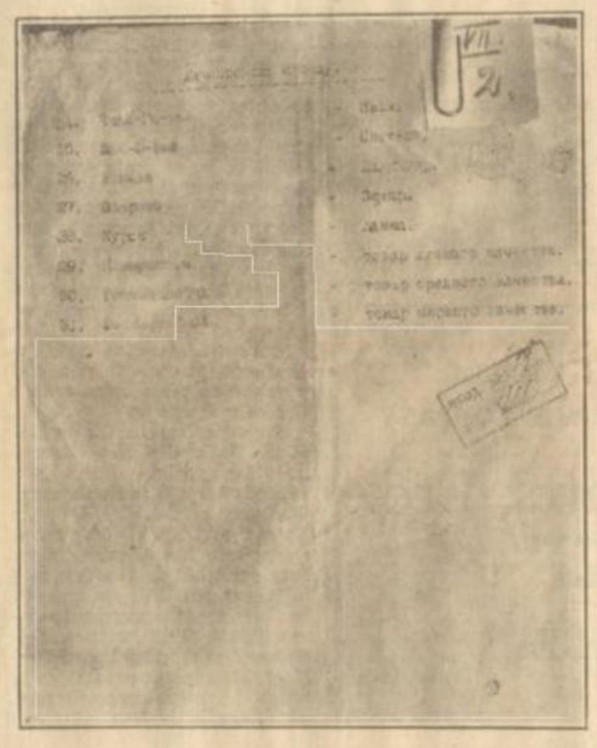
After the reorganization of the financial apparatus it will be pos-



DOCUMENT No. 12.—TABLE SHEWING ENORMOUS SHIPMENTS OF ARMS, VIA MONGOLIA, TO FENG YU-HSIANG, BETWEEN JUNE, 1925, AND THE END OF THE YEAR



DOCUMENT No. 13.—SECRET MILITARY CIPHER



DOCUMENT No. 13.—USED BETWEEN RED AGENTS

sible to collect about 2,300,000 dollars.

170,000 dollars are required for the Arsenal. 1,750,000 dollars for 4 corps. The school is not included therein.

Chiang Kai-shek.—Are General Li Fu-lin's units included?

Sung.—No, not included.

Ch'eng Ch'ien.—These are general outlines only. It is necessary to make a more detailed estimate.

Wang Ching-wei.—Reads a written report of T'an Yen-k'ai concerning the collection of taxes, total sum about 220,000 dollars; the expenditure of this sum is indicated.

Revenues—total 265,000 dollars; expenses total 208,000 dollars. This amount of expenditure is a minimum.

T'an Yen-kai.—After the second campaign the expenditure increased. He got the revenues of the 1st Hunanese Division, but lost the Salt revenues. In the meantime the school was enlarged, and consequently the expenditure increased by several tens of thousands of dollars.

Chu P'ei-te.—110,000 dollars are collected monthly by him. He must get from the Administration of Supplies 80,000 dollars per month. 60,000 dollars are required for the school at once, then 25,000 dollars will be required monthly. Total amount of his expenses 234,000 dollars per month.

Wang Ching-wei.—Ask Li Li-hsing how many revenues are collected on the West River, and how much is required for the troops. The Hupeh men will receive money from the 2nd Corps, the Hunanese from the 3rd Corps. All small units on the West river will receive funds from Li Li-hsing. What is the minimum required?

Li Li-hsing.—Replied that he was not prepared and therefore could not say.

Ching Kai-shek.—For the party army, the school not being included, 510,000 dollars are required monthly. This sum cannot be considered as fixed. For the formation of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments a certain sum is also required.

Li Li-hsing.—Formerly Li Li-hsing had no fixed budget. He was getting the equipment from the staff of the Cantonese Army.

A sum of 21,000 dollars was remitted for Gen. Li Fu-ling.

Gen. Ch'en (?) hsin's expenses have increased now, because he is forming a division. The expenses of the separate brigade have also increased.

Chu P'ei-te.—The number of students in his school increases, consequently the expenses will not be the same. He cannot indicate the amount now.

Wang Ching-wei.—Asks whether Ch'en Ch'ien has a budget for his units. Reads Ch'eng Ch'ien's budget. He collects over 36,000 dollars a month. He did not indicate the expenses for Gen. Sun Ko-wu's units, which he assists. He wrote about it to the Military Council, but until now did not receive any answer.

Wang Ching-wei.—It is necessary to decide at first what sum is required for the troops.

Chu P'ei-te.—Proposed how to include the salary.

Wang Ching-wei.—350,000 dollars and equipment are required for each Corps.

Chu P'ei-te.—Proposed to fix a sum for one division.

T'an Yen-kai.—120,000 dollars a month are required for one division.

Wang Ching-wei. — Can each Corps limit its expenses to the sum of 350,000 dollars.

T'an Yen-kai.—Produces a list of sums which he did not receive from the government.

Wang Ching-wei.—Asks how much is required for the Eastern campaign.

Rogatcheff.—Up to 700,000 dollars.

Ch'en Ch'ien.—Says how much he was receiving formerly and how much he receives now. The amount is reduced.

Wang Ching-wei.—Let us begin to discuss the reports referring to budgets.

T'an Yen-kai.—Asks whether we will give soldiers their pay. If we will give, then the budget will increase. The soldiers are now indignant, because they do not get their pay. Let us begin to pay them from September but delay the payment of arrears. Formerly there were 90 bayonets in one company but now there are 99. One cannot keep the soldiers without giving them their pay, because there are no funds.

Liao Chung-kai promised to give him money to pay the soldiers for June and July. Government's position is very hard, still it is necessary to give the pay for September.

Wang Ching-wei.—States briefly Tan Yen-kai's opinion. The number of troops increased, but the funds decreased.

Borodin.—Suggests that a report be made by the General Staff about the amount required for army.

Wang Ching-wei.—Suggests handing over all the budgets to the General Staff.

Ch'eng Ch'ien.—He did not improve the condition of his troops because of the lack of funds. It is necessary to pay attention to the state of equipment. He was forced to sell rifles at 150 dollars each to feed his units.

Tan Yen-kai.—It is necessary to fix the budget for small units. They do not require big sums.

Secretary.—Asks whether it is permitted to sell arms to the populations.

Chiang Kai-shek.—For the Military School 120,000 dollars are required monthly. He himself required 370,000 dollars per month for three divisions.

Each student from Hunan requires 25 dollars, each one from Shanghai 15 dollars. Three divisions and the school will cost 510,000 dollars.

One must have a general budget for the school. Perhaps some reduction may be made with regard to schools?

Wang Ching-wei.—How much will be required for the campaign and the army during the next month?

Wang Ching-wei.—Suggests that the General Staff clear up the situation in the units which are recommended by Com. Rogatcheff for the Eastern campaign.

Borodin.—Speaks about the suggestion of the Strike Committee to end the strike. If the Political Bureau agrees to it a campaign in this direction may be opened. Proposes that Wang Ching-wei assemble the representatives of the Hongkong and Shameen Strike Committees and give them all necessary explanations.

Li Li-hsing.—Agrees to Com. Rogatcheff's suggestion. Proposes to give each Corps a time limit during which certain units must be incorporated into them or be disarmed if they are reorganised into divisions.

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The North-China Daily News
IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MAY 11, 1927.

AN INDEX OF WAGES

THE Bureau of Markets of the Ministry of Finance, which has the distinction of providing the first accurately statistical study of any economic subject in China, is now broadening its labours from the compilation of the Shanghai wholesale prices index number, to an index number for wages in Shanghai's industries. In most modern countries, Governmental agencies exist for the purpose of compiling the wage index number in its relationship to the cost of living. It is not a satisfactory statement of the relationship between capital and labour, to find that wages have been increased, let us say, 100 per cent. over a period only to see that labour troubles and economic strikes increase. Omitting such strikes in Shanghai, which are purely political, no accurate study has been made of the cause of those other strikes and labour disputes for which there seem to be some justification. In these columns, we have, from time to time, attempted to study and analyze the labour problem, but we have never had at our disposal unquestioned data upon which to base a judgment with regard to which there could be no contention as to the facts.

Propagandists in the employ of the Nationalist News Agency and the various other propaganda bureaux in Hankow and Wuchang, as Col. C. L'Estrange Malone and such independent workers as Mr. Thomas Tchou, have published data with regard to labour but their information has been scant, approximate and unreliable. For instance, Col. Malone has recently issued Part II of his report on China in which he gives wage figures, which our labour specialist has investigated and found to be incorrect. Yet, it is not altogether fair to suggest that Col. Malone deliberately falsified the figures; he did not go to the proper sources for such data, and had he gone, he would have found scant information with regard to the relationship between wages and cost of living, without which the exact wage paid at a given moment, has no meaning. In the Labour Section of the China Year Book, a wholly inadequate attempt is made to correlate wages and cost of living but without Government statistics on the subject, writers naturally find themselves up against a stone wall.

The Bureau of Markets then, when it undertakes to provide such a study, is doing a useful service not only to labour and the employer but to the general public. For if the cost of living rises to such an extent and with such rapidity that the actual wages received, although they may appear to be increased in the amount of money actually paid, decrease in purchasing value because of the increased cost of living and the reduced purchasing power of the currency, then strikes must be recurrent here as anywhere else in the world and the principal sufferer in a strike is not the worker or the employer but the public which is inconvenienced and discommoded.

There will be two classes of persons who will view with alarm and antagonism the Bureau of Markets' laudable experiment: the Communist, who does not want the truth to be known, lest it give him a disadvantage in his propaganda, and the die-hard employer, who guards his pay-roll and his mill's affairs as though they were secrets which no one could obtain without his assistance. We shall not be able to do much with the Communist: he will lie and falsify and oppose any orderly studies as long as he lasts, but the die-hard employer must be brought to reason as his attitude is a menace to the satisfactory solution of Shanghai's labour problem. It is undoubtedly notable that the two largest employers of labour in Shanghai, the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association and the British American Tobacco Co. have no secrets with regard to wages, hours and social conditions. All data is available for whoever wants to use it for proper purposes. It is the smaller employer of labour, the manager of a single mill or factory or silk filature, notably the Chinese who is still combining domestic economy with modern industrialization, who hopes to squeeze a fraction off his employees' wages in the hope of a slight book profit which usually disappears in the stupendous costliness of the strikes. In the textile industry this is particularly true, because the principal commodity, cotton yarn, is an object for speculation, and, therefore, an effort is often made to reduce output and indirectly to encourage labour troubles, when the reduction in output can be made to increase the price of the yarn on the market. Statistical data, showing the relationship between wages and cost of living, will lessen the speculator's opportunity to win popular approval for his obduracy during a strike period when he attacks labour for extraneous reasons, while in reality he is abetting the strikers because of the profits he makes from the excess costliness of his commodity. The public and the decent employers have more to gain, then, from a true and accurate statement of facts with regard to wages and the cost of living than even labour.

Some employers will not like to open their pay-rolls to the investigators, fearing that such figures will be published. The Bureau of Markets has no intention of publishing absolute figures, which have little meaning. It limits its activities to the publication of index numbers—that is a relative figure based upon an arbitrary 100—in order that the relationship between that 100 at a given moment and the figure at the moment of publication may be graphically presented. For instance, every month, this Bureau gives a statement of the wholesale prices index number which shows the relationship between 100 in 1913 and prices to-day. If they take the index price of wages in 1912 as 100 and the cost of living for that year as 100, then a comparative study can be made of the increases in both instances up to, let us say, the end of 1926. If there is a disproportion between the increases, they can be automatically adjusted without recourse to strikes and lock-outs. It is interesting to note that in Great Britain, in many industries, totalling, we understand, three million employees, wages are periodically regulated by such statistics. Why not in Shanghai?

"WHITE" NEGROES

The Lost Women of the Grosvenor

One of the most poignant tragedies in the history of the sea is still being perpetuated among the native villages of Pondoland, in South-East Africa, according to a Danish ethnologist, Herr C. Redsted Pedersen, who has been making investigations there.

He has found numbers of sad-eyed, curiously aloof, pale-skinned negroes in the hinterland of the point on the rocky coast where, 145 years ago, the homebound East Indiaman, Grosvenor, was wrecked. All the several English gentlewomen on board were seized by the fierce blacks and borne captive into the interior, when the men had been killed. Not one ever returned to civilization. Colonel Gordon, trekking up the coast some years afterward, was told, by some natives, of a white lady with a black baby, over which she frequently wept, living with a chief up-country. He sent a message that he would have her rescued should she so desire, but no reply came back, and the authorities were unable to trace her.

The Dutch declared that several of the ladies, some of whom belong to well-known English county families, could have obtained their freedom some years later, when Dutch rule had raised white prestige among the blacks, but that bonds of affection for their growing children, and dread of the humiliation of re-appearing in the world of whites, deterred them.

The features of these "white" negroes are much more refined and regular than those of their comrades. Some of them are so pale brown that they might be mistaken for Arabs or South Europeans. Their manners are noticeably more restrained than those of the blacks among whom they dwell, but they realise that the taint has gone too far for them to hope ever to be received back, as racial equals, even into the humblest community of whites.

The Tragedy of the Grosvenor

The Grosvenor sailed from India in 1782, with a valuable cargo of bullion and Eastern wares. She carried a number of passengers including Government officials, wives and children. She made a good crossing of the Indian Ocean, but ran into a hurricane off the Cape. Failing to make headway, she changed her course, and sought shelter under the lee of the East Coast of Africa. Five-and-twenty miles north of St. John, she crashed on to the rocks. No lives were lost, but the passengers and crew, about 135 persons in all, found themselves in a serious predicament. They were very short of food and water, and in wild country infested with blood-thirsty savages.

A council of war was held and plans agreed upon. The men were divided into two groups. One went south along the coast, to summon help from the first white settlement it should encounter. The other conveyed the women and children inland, in search of a defensible spot, where food and water should be obtainable.

The terrible story of the fate of the main group of this second party will probably never be told, unless, some day, the hidden journal of a survivor of the massacre should happen to be found, perhaps buried in a bottle, perhaps lying in a cave among the crags of a baboon-haunted mountain, by the side of the bones of one of its members.

Great hardships were encountered by the party that went down coast. Raw shellfish and fœtid meat hacked from the carcases of stranded whales formed most of their food, and foul water from stagnant pools and warm, muddy rivers their drink. Several times they were attacked by the blacks. Some were killed, and many died of wounds and disease.

Too Late

One hundred and seventeen days after the start from the scene of the wreck, four haggard survivors, in tattered rags of clothing, came staggering into the Dutch fort on the site of the modern city of Port Elizabeth, and revealed the fate of the Grosvenor—all the rest were dead.

At once the Commandant sent riders off on the first stage of the posting route to Capetown, with a message to the Governor, who speedily dispatched an expeditionary force of 400 armed Dutchmen, Englishmen, and Hottentots, to the rescue of the party guarding the women and children. Three months the little army ranged to and fro in difficult country, but without being able to locate them. It did find, however, a party of persons who had become separated from the main group before disaster overtook the latter. Three of these persons were English sailors, two were Indian "ayahs" (maids), and seven were Lascars (Indian sailors).

With these survivors, the force returned to Capetown, to refit. It returned in August and managed to locate the sunken ship. The only trace of the lost party of survivors, however, was the discovery that one of the ship's cooks had been captured by native fribesmen, and had died in captivity from smallpox.—"Observer."

THE WEATHER

The temperature near the Cathedral, Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:
Yesterday: Min. 54.9 Max. 74.8
Same date, 1926 Min. 45.6 Max. 77.0
Rainfall nil.

State on the morning of the 9th:—High pressures over Nippon and over Lake Baikal. The depression in the north is crossing Liaotung eastward. A low area is passing east-northeastward to the south of the Saddle. Southeasterly breezes at most stations along the Coast. Cloudy and fine weather in the north and in our region. Local mist along the Coast and in the south.

State on the morning of the 10th:—Fine weather. High and steady pressure. South-southeasterly breezes.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. *yesterday*:—Rather warm and rather fine weather. Easterly to southerly breezes along the coast south of Shantung.—Zikawei Observatory.

GEN. Yang Hu, commander of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie, and Mr. Chen Chun, chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang Political Council, have ordered the district officials to exert their best efforts in suppressing lotteries and to arrest those selling lottery tickets.

SKULLS of a race supposed to be the connecting link between Asia and Europe were exhibited recently by Sir Arthur Keith during a lecture to the Royal College of Surgeons. The skulls had been discovered in an ancient cemetery in the Takamakan Desert, Central Asia. Due to atmospheric conditions they were well preserved. The features could be distinguished and the hair had retained its natural colour. Sir Arthur asserted the features were similar to those of Europeans, while the essential characteristics were Mongolian.

A HONGKONG vernacular paper states that the Wai Fung Bank, newly organized, will be opened soon in 25 Des Voeux Road Central, with both Chinese and British capital, the subscribers including Messrs. I. Brewer, barrister-at-law (who will be the chairman of the board of directors), Chow Shing-cho, a Canton banker, Pun Dick-wan, a Macao merchant, Lee Tang-sang, Chow Kwan-ming, Yow Kee-man and Chung Tat-chew. The latter four are Hongkong merchants. Branch offices will also be opened in the near future in Canton, Shanghai, the Straits Settlements, Siam and Java, the report adds.

THE following lists of unclaimed telegrams are announced:—

Great Northern Telegraph Co.—(Tokyo) Werner, Astor Hotel (2 telegrams); (Hongkong) Security; (Tokyo) Smith, Mishima Maru; (Cladiatra) Galine Wenlaniuwne Lubumowa; (Aleksandrowsk) Kreuber Arthur; (Kobe) Miller, Astor House Hotel; (Osaka) Hegge, 20 Broadway (2 telegrams); (Kobe) Y. P. Hsiang, 1 Canton Road; (Kuga) Ichisami; (Amoy) Clarlin, 22 Scott Road; (Tokyo) Curtis; (Hongkong) Annie, 25 Boone Road; (Kobe) Lachmundas; (Hongkong) Castlebeen.

Chinese Telegraph Administration.—(Changking) Abetakeyod, Yokohama Specie Bank; (Harbin) H. Vaschin, 731 Avenue Foch; (Wuhu) Buis Lourens (Tientsin) Michel, Sun Hotel; (Hankow) 1900; (Tsinglan) Istkoff; (Harbin) Chelmetzky, 69 Rue du Consulat; (Hankow) 2330; (Hankow) Yone Korbiekol, 170 Ave. Joffre; (Hankow) 2329; (Nanking) Daniel Fu Nutson; (Mukden) Fulton, Palace; (Tangku) Macgillivray, Scott Road; (Dairen) Vigorous.

THE DOOR OF HOPE

A Magnificent Institution Which Has Been Driven Out of Paoshan by Chinese Troops

GREAT RECORD OF WORK

A charity which has always had the sympathies of Shanghai is the Door of Hope. With its family of 170 children and young women it was forced to leave its commodious quarters in Paoshan when the trouble of some weeks back broke loose there, and since then has been continuing its work quietly in the Settlement.

For obvious reasons, the Door of Hope has not made a practice of bruiting abroad the work which it is doing. On the eve, however, of the institution's removal to larger quarters in the western district, a step which is being decided upon as there is apparently no prospect of returning to Paoshan, its work and what it has meant to the 6,000 girls who have been rescued by it during its 27 years of activities seem deserving of considerable notice.

Not a Matrimonial Bureau

The Door of Hope is sometimes wrongly spoken of as a matrimonial bureau for the rescued girls who are sheltered there. This is not strictly true although it is said that few Chinese would fail to recognize the possibilities along that line which the institution stands for should its Chinese name be mentioned.

Girls from infancy to the mercenary ages find shelter in the home. They come from all classes of the social strata, though it is to be imagined that there are more from the very poor. The younger ones are generally waifs, picked up off the streets, sometimes children of better class who have been abandoned. Less rarely, since the efforts of the foreign ladies in charge of the home for introducing a law that no children under 16 years of were to remain in houses of chame, some of the children come from these deplorable surroundings.

The plight of the older girls scarcely needs description. Most had either been sold to their life or else forced to enter it through some other adverse circumstances, and upon the first opportunity for escape they made their way to the receiving station of the Door of Hope in Foochow Road. Numbers of the girls were the victims of opium smoking parents who in the clutch of this habit sold anything that they could regard as their possessions.

An Escape from Evil

When the Door of Hope began its work one of the first things which it did was to bring its activities to the notice of the authorities, who permitted the organization's notices to be posted in all houses of Chinese prostitution throughout the Settlement, and occasionally in those outside. Although these notices were taken down with the departure of the detective some good work was registered and the Door of Hope grew to be known as the place of solace for a girl who wished to leave the horrible life into which she had been thrust. It was her only way of escape, the only way to gain the freedom which she desired so earnestly.

She was taken into the refuge and gradually her outlook on life changed. She knew that she would have a chance to become a good seamstress, good cook and a good homemaker and that in time if everything went well she would have a good husband. The girl who wished to get away from the past and who possessed decent instincts turned to the Door of Hope and found there the life which she was seeking.

The husband comes in due course, also. He is carefully questioned by the foreign workers at the home. His ability to take care of a wife ranks among the first considerations. He must be properly introduced by a Christian clergyman and prove that he wants a good wife. This form of "heaven selection" is not disagreeable to the Chinese mind and according to the workers at the Door of Hope the number of matches which have turned out to be love-marriages has been extraordinarily large. The girls often come back to visit the home with their husbands and babies.

Again according to the authorities of the institution the type of prospective husband who is given the most welcome is the small Christian farmer, he with a few mow of land and of upright living. The girls too find such a man more eligible.

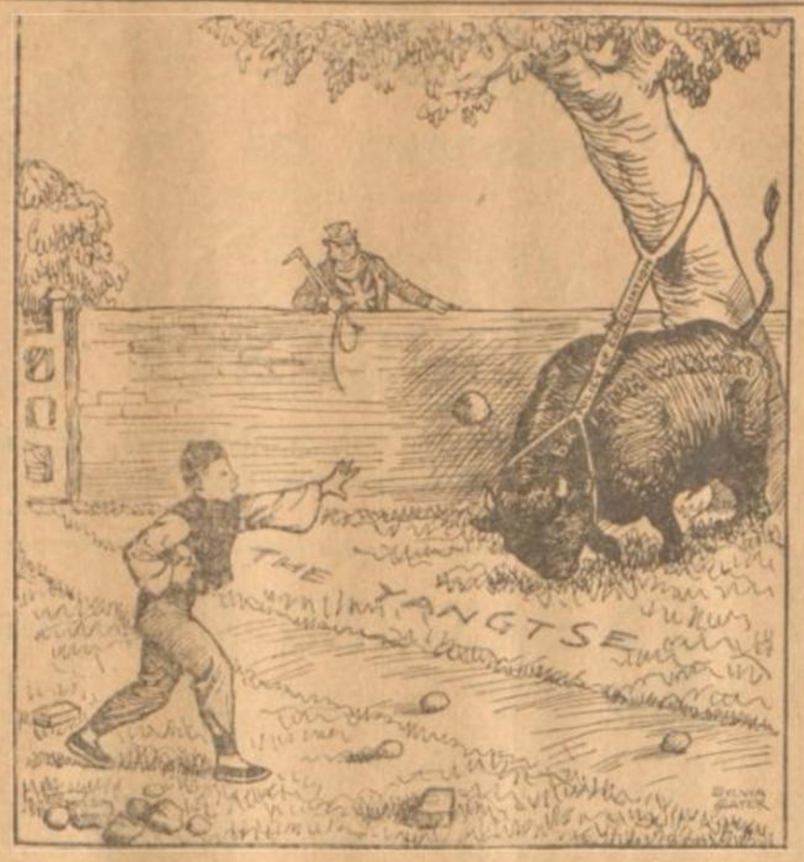
The Future

Like most philanthropic institutions, the Door of Hope has its qualms about the future. It feels, naturally enough, that should the Red element continue to trickle through with its false ideals of freedom, work of this kind especially in Chinese territory will be finished.

There are 15 foreign ladies in charge of the work at the present time. In the Children's Refuge in Brenan Road about 300 girls are looked after, ranging from the kindergarten age to 20 years old, the latter having been in the home in many cases since just past the kindergarten age themselves.

At a hospital in the Settlement which was one of the portions of the work removed from Paoshan there are between 35 and 40 and in the industrial home there are an additional 40.

The Paoshan property which is now being used by rabble soldiery has buildings, to meet all the requirements of the work, and a large garden and open space. Fortunately for the institution they had plenty of warning and were able to take away enough to start "housekeeping" on a somewhat restricted scale it is true, inside the Settlement.



John Bull: That Boy's going to learn a lot when the rope really does break

THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN HUNAN

Chinese Pastor Stoned to Death by Farmers Under Suspicion of Being an Imperialist

CHANGSHA THE STORM CENTRE OF THE PROVINCE

The following news items have been received recently from Hunan by letter and telegram by a correspondent now in Shanghai:—

The Province of Hunan seems to be going through another very serious anti-Christian agitation, almost as bitter and better organized, in some places, than during the Christmas season last year. The most bitter and virulent form has taken place at Yochow, where a Christian Chinese Pastor, Cheng Tsechin, was stoned to death by farmers. The immediate cause of the outbreak by the rabble was the fact that Pastor Cheng was posting up some proclamations issued by the officials asking the people to protect mission property and Christian work. He was thus accused of being an Imperialist and seeking the protection of toleration treaties, and the farmers took him and actually stoned him to death. There has been some very bitter persecution in other places, and some of the Christian leaders have had to flee, Pastor Cheng is the first martyr reported, others have been thrown into jail and molested in other ways.

The Bitter Centre of Changsha

Changsha is probably the next most bitter centre of this anti-Christian movement. Siangtan which is not far from Changsha takes on pretty much the colour of the movement in Changsha. It is often remarked that "what happens in Changsha to-day will be sure to happen in Siangtan to-morrow of the next day." Most of the Mission property is occupied by soldiers or unions or schools; in some cases written agreements are presented asking to borrow the property, but that is only a form. The Puh-hsiang Girls school at Changsha was occupied first by soldiers and now by Seh Chuen students—some sort of student's organization. The beautiful campus has become a public place and as a recent letter naively says:" A public park without a manager."

The buildings of the Hunan Bible Institute have been occupied. The buildings of the United Evangelical Mission have been throughly ransacked, even the glass being removed from the windows. Several buildings on the campus of Yale in China have been taken over for use by a military academy and order is maintained. The residences are occupied by soldiers or protected by servants. All the trees on the campus which shaded adjoining farm land have been cut down by order of the Farmer's Union, which is now in control in Changsha.

Position in Southern Hunan

Southern Hunan has not been hit so hard by the recent stir up. There has been some looting and petty thieving of foreign residences at Hengchow, and one residence occupied by soldiers and an organized three day anti-Christian programme was broken up without effecting much, though reports say that the situation is very uncertain there. The compradore of the Presbyterian Hospital had to flee for fear he would be asked to open up the drug and store rooms and hand out the stores and drugs on hand. The situation in Chenchow seems to be better than any of the above named places and christian boarding schools are still carrying on there.

Many reports and rumours of killing and capturing the idle rich at Changsha were somewhat exaggerated, but some have been killed without trial, since this method did not produce the money, the new method is to throw them into gaol and persecute them until their money is produced. Many have tried to flee and some have got away. These refugees from Changsha are now being arrested by telegram on their arrival in Wuhan.

Even with all this terrorism, reports show that conditions are better than a few weeks back.

The German business community at Changsha is apparently not being disturbed. It has been reported that all the German China Inland Missionaries in Hunan have been ordered out and are to take up their residence in Hankow until conditions get better.

Serious Period for the Church

The Liang-Hu Synod of the Church of Christ in China met in Hankow on April 28 and was well attended. Only two presbyteries, Shenchow Hunan and Ichang-Hupeh were not represented. One of the stirring incidents of this meeting was the memorial service held for the Martyred Pastor Cheng of Yochow, who was an officer of the Synod. The reports show that the Church of Christ in China is passing through a very serious period, but all the Christian leaders are facing the future with courage and with hope. One letter said the organized Church may be crushed in this situation, but the zeal and faith of the believers in God and their new found Saviour cannot be crushed by such persecutions.

A very interesting social event that took place was the celebration of the marriage ceremony of a newly ordained Pastor of Hengchow, Hunan, before the whole Synod.

Helplessness of Officials

Reports have come from Liling, Siangtan and other places that foreigners private houses have been entered and much personal property stolen or destroyed. The officials are helpless, and there is little hope of saving any private personal property as long as the present lawlessness prevails.

TROOP MOVEMENTS IN KIANGSI

Anticipations of Serious Strife in Province between Communists and Chiang Kai-shek

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, May 2.

Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province, is again the centre of troop movements which may eventuate in serious strife between Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow Communists. The first and 6th Armies, which are now passing through Nanchang, profess to be loyal to the Hankow regime. Some are destined to Honan, according to their own report, and others will remain about Nanchang to defend the place against possible attacks from Chiang Kai-shek or his allies. Li Lieh-chun, the 1917 Tuchi of Kiangsi who has been trying ever since to get back, is now a Chiang Kai-shek adherent and is at Hukow, where Poyang Lake debouches into the Yangtze, preparing to attack the provincial capital.

In Nanchang the local officials are searching all shops for silver dollars, levying on capital in the approved Soviet style. Some private houses have also been searched for silver. All confiscated silver is paid for in paper money which circulates on the open market at a discount varying from 30 to 40 per cent. The profit to the true patriot upon the simple function of appropriation is therefore large indeed. Some of the ardent spoilers are honest enough to admit that they fear the defeat of the Communists and would rather carry away silver than paper when they have to run and wander in unknown pastures. The troops of the 3rd Army have occupied the Y.M.C.A. building in Nanchang, part of the China Inland Mission premises, and are preparing to invade the American Methodist buildings. The Reds have decreed that all the higher boys' schools in the capital are to be closed, since conventional education along established capitalistic lines does not harmonize with their doctrine and that, pending preparations for institutions which will shed the new light, nothing may function but primary schools.

"FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY"

Mr. E. V. Lucas on the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers

Since my return from the West Indies to the glimpses of the sun (which is all that we northerners can get) I have been much harassed by the question "What do the letters A. O. F. B. mean?" When, in early December, I retired into very private life to make a surgeon's holiday, I was as ignorant of the existence of an organization thus named as my importunate friends still are. If any non-political question was then generally exercising the public mind it bore upon a sodality of consumers of a certain chrome-coloured caloric condiment but to-day at every turn the mystic initials A. O. F. B. confront us, even on cuff links and neckties, and it appears to be my duty to explain them writes Mr. E. V. Lucas in the "Sunday Times."

Briefly, they stand for the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers; and the rise of this Order, which is not ancient at all, but a matter of yesterday, is a very curious thing, casting not a few sidelights on our odd British character. To begin at the beginning, I must say that there is a merchant in the City of London named Bert (but whether Robert, Herbert, Hubert, Osbert, Albert, Ethelbert, or Egbert I have no information) Temple, who for beer as a beverage has always had an allegiance not less devoted, although for a long time less inarticulate, than that even of Mr. Belloc. A year or so ago Mr. Temple had to undergo a surgical operation, and the knife that performed it was Sir Alfred Fripp's. During the long days after an operation a patient has many opportunities of conversing with his surgeon on other matters than those of immediate physical importance, and gradually it was discovered that Sir Alfred and Lady Fripp were actively interested in London's waifs and strays.

* * *

Mr. Temple for some time had been a member of a little company of convivialists who, sharing his belief in beer as the Englishman's heritage and true burnisher, had bound themselves together to comfort themselves with that fluid, even having gone so far as to distinguish themselves with the nickname of Frothblowers. "The Frothblowers," said Mr. Temple, "shall come to your aid;" and no sooner was he about again than he proved his word to be good. Swiftly but steadily Frothblower was added to Frothblower, an office was opened, officers were appointed, an anthem was prepared, and the life subscription was fixed at five shillings (to include sleeve-links or wrist-badges for the feminine Frothblowers, who are known as Fairy Belles)—any balance on this subscription to be handed to Sir Alfred and Lady Fripp for distribution.

* * *

We British are a curious people. Ask us one by one to give something to provide crippled children with crutches, famished children with milk, slum-bred children with fresh country air, and we should probably eagerly proffer an excuse or grudgingly produce a small coin; but bind us together to do any odd thing—even to order a tankard of beer for the fun of blowing the top off it—and give us a corporate name, and we will vie with each other in generosity. I don't know what prosperity was enjoyed by the Invalid Children's Aid Association and other kindred movements before Mr. Temple left his nursing home; but I know that the money is now pouring in in its thousands. I must not be held to think that none of the people who so cheerfully produce their five shillings to be Frothblowers or Fairy Belles, knowing that part of it goes to these charities, would have refused half-a-crown had they been approached out of a clear sky; it would be monstrous to suggest that; but there is no doubt that we are, as philanthropists, greatly encouraged when there is someone on each side of us and when Virtue is not its sole reward.

* * *

I remember how in the early days of the Omar Khayyam Club the scoffers used to laugh when it was discovered that most of the members had given up the incarnadined juice for whisky and soda. Since the only Frothblower whose guest I have been fortified himself with the same beverage, I might draw the inference that beer also is more of an idea than a fact; but, if so, the official booklet of the Order will be sadly discredited. For it is rally to beer-drinking such as can never before have been sounded. It is true that warnings against excess are uttered on every page—one of the mottoes of the Order is "Lubrication in moderation"—but I foresee a general tendency among the enthusiasts to substitute tankards for half-tankards, and even quarts for pints.

* * *

The official booklet of the Order, which is composed in the language of resolute facetiousness, proves what a real new fraternity is growing up. Behind the jests you detect an organization stern of purpose—that purpose being to increase membership and thus add to the revenue for benefactions; to foster the good fellowship of those who already have met, and to make it easier for new acquaintanceships to be formed. In short, the A. O. F. B. is another informal Freemasonry. For ordinary earth-creepers a community of cufflinks is introduction enough, but motoring Frothblowers have a mascot of their own, with an etiquette prescribed for them. Nothing likely to contribute to the success of this immense joke—for it is a joke, a joke-with-a-heart-of-gold—seems to have been overlooked. Awards of merit for successful proselytising are given in the form or rank. Thus if a Blower—anyone putting down five shillings is a Blower—brings in 25 recruits he becomes a Blaster; if a hundred recruits, a Tornado; if 500, a Monsoon; if a thousand, a Grand Typhoon; and if 2,000, a Cloud-Burst. Twenty-five Blowers in one town or district can form themselves into a Vat (or Lodge, as the Freemasons would say), and there are now hundreds of Vats all over the country. At the convivial meetings of these Vats the oast-box is passed round and more alms are forthcoming; at these meetings concerts and other entertainments on a larger scale are arranged.

* * *

But our own little Island is not all. Wherever English is spoken Frothblowers and Fairy Belles may now be found, and every day sees new members coming in. Indeed, the A. O. F. B. is an Empire movement, and thus has far more to it than mere charity; it is federation, the harmony of which is never prejudiced by differences of class, party, or creed. I understand that the membership is now over 450,000 and that a sum of £30,000 has already been distributed, while the prospects justify great enlargement of the plans of the charities involved. How this astonishing movement will develop is one of the most interesting problems of the war future.

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(less for quantities).

Documet No. X-I.

(Continued from Page 9.)

North Manchuria, Mongolia and our Maritime province. The scheme annexed hereto has been supplied to me by the source. The latter says that this scheme was drafted by him according to his recent conversations with representatives of the Japanese General Staff and among others with the present (new) Chief of the General Staff, General Suzuki (former Commander of the 5th Division which, during the intervention, had been at Chita).

The source says, that the Japanese military circles positively assert that the annexation of our territory, within the limits indicated in the scheme, is especially directed against America and that the occupation of this, our territory, is a part of the general Japanese plan of preparation for the future war with America, which, in the opinion of their military circles, is in any event unavoidable. The second part of this plan relates to the Chinese and, particularly, to the Mongolian questions.

As regards General Questions. With respect to the divergencies between the Foreign Office and the General Staff in this matter the source says that they are after all not so great, and that at all events it cannot be said that there exist in Japan two directly opposite policies on the Chinese question. As a proof of this the source points out the revolt of Kuo Sun-lin. The source promises to let us have in the nearest future most detailed information from which it will be quite evident that the revolt of General Kuo Sun-lin had been prepared and guided by the Japanese.

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DAVIES & BROOKE,
Attorneys for DAVIES & THOMAS.
Shanghai, April 8, 1927. 6887

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the owner's copy of the Title Deed of British Consular Lot No. 5627 in the name of Messrs. Davies & Thomas has this day been declared to be lost together with the Declaration of Trust relating thereto, and that application will be made to the British Consulate for the issue of a duplicate Title Deed at the expiration of three months from date

DAVIES & BROOKE
Attorney for DAVIES & THOMAS.
Shanghai, March 23, 1927. 4904

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FROM DAY TO DAY

Two goods trains daily now are being run by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

We are informed that the curfew order in the French Concession also has been lifted.

Gen. Chang Pi has been appointed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as Pacification Commissioner for the Nationalist Northern Army.

Mrs. W. F. L. Hartigan, the social hostess of the Manila Hotel, Manila, who is making a short buying trip to China, is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

The teachers of the Shanghai American School will be at home to friends and patrons of the school at 19 Avenue Petain, to-morrow, from 4 to 6 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has ordered that, hereafter, all mass gatherings must come under the control of the Political Council of the Kuomintang, whose approval must be obtained before such meetings can be held.

At Willis's Rooms in London the sale of the property of the Earl of Leven and Melville included a pair of Chinese bowls and covers painted with flowers, and with Louis XV chased ormolu mounts, which realized 265 guineas (Roe).

Gen. Li Pao-chang, commander of the 9th Allied Division, is reported by the Chinese papers to have sent a representative to Shanghai to arrange with the Nationalist Command for his incorporation with the Southern Army.

Hongkong announces something novel in the way of thefts. On returning to his office Mr. D. Davies, of the Sanitary Department, found his telephone missing from his desk. It appears that overnight a thief had severed the wires and carried away the telephone in its entirety.

Mr. Sun Shao-kang, chief procurator for the Shanghai District, has been relieved of that post by the Nanking Government and Miss Soumi Cheng, chief judge of the Shanghai District Court, has been ordered to act concurrently, pending the appointment of a successor.

Gen. Chow Feng-chi, associate Martial Law Commissioner for Shanghai and Woosung, has ordered his subordinates to search the districts for arms and ammunition, information having been received to the effect that Communists recently have taken over a large consignment from "a certain country."

Protests are appearing in the Chinese papers against "a gross insult" to the Nationalist flag by foreign soldiers who are alleged to have entered a Chinese shop over which the flag was flying and to have torn it down, then stamping on it. The authorities are requested to lodge a vigorous protest.

The Kuomintang Political Council has ordered the severance of all relations, through the posts and telegraphs, with the Wu-Han Communist Government and has issued instructions that all matters relating to the Nationalist Government should be addressed to the Nanking Administration and not the institution at Hankow.

H.M.S. Witherington, which arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong a few days ago, will leave for Hankow to-day. The Kaiwo also is returning to Hankow to-day. H.M.S. Emerald, which has been at Nanking throughout the trouble, is expected here on Thursday. H.M.S. Carlisle remaining in that port. Other arrivals include H.M.S. Mantis and Wishart, which arrived on Monday from Hankow. Word has been received that H.M.S. Curlew has left England for the China Station and will arrive here in about a month to replace H.M.S. Caradoc.

It has been decided to reopen the Golf Club pavilion and course at Sze King Jao on Saturday, but it must clearly be understood that, although the committee consider that the likelihood of interference is negligible, members will play entirely at their own risk. It is recommended that players should use the Yangtszepoo Road and not the Kiangwan Road when proceeding to and from the course. Tiffins and refreshments will not be provided and a certain amount of inconvenience will be unavoidable. Owing to various circumstances, the committee, with much regret, have decided that Kiangwan cannot, at present, be reopened.

In view of the early departure of the Dutch cruiser Sumatra from Shanghai, the landing party aboard her yesterday morning were brought ashore for an inspection. The party paraded at 9 a.m. in the S. V. C. drill hall, under their commanding officer, Lieut.-Commander van Popta, and were inspected by Major-General John Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Shanghai Defence Forces, and Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the Municipal Council. After the inspection, both General Duncan and Mr. Fessenden expressed their great appreciation of the services of the landing party and the efficient manner in which they had carried out their duties, also thanking them for all they had done for the integrity of Shanghai. In saying good-bye to them, they both wished them a happy and prosperous future. In the absence of the Consul-General for the Netherlands, Mr. G. M. Bijvanck, the Consul, attended.

We have forwarded $10 to the Door of Hope from Mrs. J. M. Darroch.

We have forwarded $100 to the British Forces Recreation Fund, from "A Belgian Lady."

St. Luke's Hospital authorities express their appreciation of the gift of $100 from the Ministering Children's League for the work of the hospital.

Amongst the passengers sailing on the P. & O. S. Nellore, yesterday, were Mr. G. W. King, Registrar of H.M. Supreme Court (for London) and Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth (for Hongkong).

More than a full page and a half of the different Chinese newspapers yesterday were devoted to the Humiliation Day celebrations in Shanghai.—Now, just what did happen?

A dance will be held at Recreation Centre No. 2, Ferry Rd., tonight at 8 p.m., to which members of the B.W.A. are invited. Tickets may be obtained in the usual way from the Office, 12, The Bund.

Word has been received from Manila of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pinckard, former residents of Shanghai. Mr. Pinckard is a district manager of the Texas Oil Company, and Mrs. Pinckard, before her marriage, was Miss Fern Daw.

It is stated that the report in the Chinese press to the effect that Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, the local Martial Law Commissioner, has been ordered to remove his office from Lunghua to Nanking, is incorrect, and that he will remain in Shanghai pending the formation of the gendarmerie.

Most people by now know the holders of the tickets for the second and third prizes in the Shanghai Spring Champions Sweepstakes, but it is a remarkable thing that the holder of the winning ticket has not yet come forward. Such bashfulness suggests an extreme case of "anti-imperialism."

Members of the B.W.A. Gardening Section are reminded of the meeting to be held on Friday next, May 13, at 11 a.m., at Brunner Mond's Seed Trial grounds, near 285 Yu Yuen Rd. An interesting morning is expected as Mr. C. T. Birdwood will be present to give advice to members on the use of fertilizers.

"He is suffering from hot air," explained an interpreter at the Special Provisional Court, referring to a witness who talked about anything but what was relevant to the case. What the interpreter really meant was that the witness was suffering from "*jeck'i*," which, though the literal translation is "hot air," really means fever.

There should be another highly exciting billiards match at the Town Hall this evening, when R. C. K. Johnson (the champion) will be engaged with Capt. E. I. M. Barrett in the second of the semi-finals for this year's championship of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Association. The game will be 1,000 up in two hents of 500 each, commencing at 5.15 and 9 p.m.

The funeral of the late Mr. Percy E. Cadman took place at the Hungjao Cemetery yesterday afternoon, the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, Sub-Dean, officiating. Mr. F. L. Marshall and Mr. G. V. T. Marshall were chief mourners, the coffin being borne to the grave by Messrs. Arthur, Butt, Brown, Galloway, McMichael, and Reid. Among the many floral tributes were wreathes from the United Services Association, Officers and members of the Shanghai Light Horse, Officers and members of the Shanghai Light Horse Gun Troop, and Messrs. Frazar & Co.

It is officially notified that a parade of the troops of the British Shanghai Defence Force, under the command of Major-General John Duncan, the General Officer Commanding, will be held in honour of the birthday of H. M. King George on Friday, June 3, at 7.30 a.m., on the Recreation Ground. The parade will consist of the ceremony of Trooping the Colour by the 2nd Battalion the Coldstream Guards, followed by a march past of detachments of all units. A Military Torchlight Tattoo will be held by the British Shanghai Defence Force on the Recreation Ground on the evenings of Friday, June 3 and Saturday, June 4. Full details will be announced later.

The Shanghai Yacht Club's evening cruise will take place on Sunday. The start will be at 9.30 a.m. from the Foam Line. Yachts will proceed up-river in "line ahead," the Commodore leading. They will fly the flags they won during the past season under the national ensign, from the mainsail peak. The Foam will leave Peking Road Jetty at 9.30 a.m. sharp, for the benefit of non-owning members and guests. She will proceed to a rendezvous in the vicinity of High Bank. On coming up with the Foam, all yachts will anchor as close to her as possible and will "dress ship." Owners and their guests will at once go aboard the flagship, where the usual formalities will be observed. Members owning yachts and motor-boats are particularly asked to join in the cruise, so that the fleet may be as large and representative as possible. Any naval or military yachting enthusiasts will be welcomed and places in the boats will be found for them.

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IN CAP AND BELLS

We live in an age of superlatives, the employment of which is curiously termed by Americans as a "blurb,"—a hateful neologism, but not more so than the exaggeration it is intended to describe. This by way of prefacing the query, what constitutes a "stage triumph?" Two decades ago, the answer was simple. To-day, it would seem that melodrama, the ranting emotionalism looked down upon in former times as unworthy of anyone with the slightest pretension to craftsmanship, is the keynote of the stage success. Either this, or the frothing, foaming, intensely hydrophobic bedroom farce in which nothing is left to the imagination, matrimonial affairs are conducted with an abandon said to characterize those of the journeyman-plumber, and the less the participants wear, the greater the "triumph." One cannot but conclude that in this so-called intellectual era, the "intellectuals" have sadly confused intellect with vulgarity.

* * *

Out of the welter of arguments advanced to refute Prohibition, by far the best is the incident which is reported under the heading, "Saved by Two Fingers." It has to do with an ironworker who fell from a lofty building under construction, and who saved himself by clinging with two fingers to a projecting beam. The "two fingers," however, has a far greater significance than is implied in the news item. It is the ancient measure of the quantity of alcoholic refreshment in the days ere a Volstead was sent to plague one section of mankind. "How about 'two fingers,'!" was a convivial phrase calculated to gladden the heart, and many a man has more than once been "saved" by these same "two fingers." Flexible indeed was this measurement, the abstemious signifying their requirement by extending the index and middle fingers tightly compressed, the thirsty, by means of the thumb and little finger, with the other digits loosely curled in between.

* * *

To-day's contribution by the compositor. Oxford graduates described as doing the Charleston while waiting for the buses, was transposed to read "while waiting for the 'hussies'." One is at a loss to account for the store of accurate information concerning the habits of undergraduates acquired by the Chinese printer, unless it be that the ever-expanding aura of erudition that hangs above the editorial rooms gradually penetrates ceiling, beams, and concrete floor above, permeating the toes of the linotype operators, and passing thence with the blood-stream to their fingers.

* * *

There is that about the recent reception of the four French heroines by London's Lord Mayor which causes tears to spring unbidden, and at the same time that which prompts one to emit a raucous guffaw. One worthy Briton, it transpires, knelt upon the pavement and kissed the shoes of the Gallic dame who rescued his son! Truly, "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Incidentally, it is to be hoped that he who thus paid so melodramatic and, incidentally, so un-English a tribute, will henceforth not laugh aloud when he sees some continental father and son, or brothers, or dear friends greet each other at a railway terminus by first embracing and then kissing with a smack that can be heard from Plymouth to the Shetlands.

* * *

It is high time that a word was said in favour of the much-maligned China pony. We have on record the authentic case of one which after galloping wildly for half a mile after his rider was dismounted by accident, thereafter turned and trotted back to the spot, gazed pityingly upon the victim, and distinctly inquired if it could be of assistance. It would appear that the "tip and run" policy attributed to these beasts is an aspersion of their kindness of heart, which accusation is aggravated by the intimation that, once rid of the encumbering rider, they make for home and chow.

* * *

A manufacturer at Darwen, Lancs, complains bitterly that "Young people leaving school turn up their noses when asked to become mill workers, yet never were there such opportunities for young folk to earn high wages as cotton operatives as there are to-day. Boys seem to want coats-on jobs as clerks or other cul-de-sac employment. Girls become typists, milliners and shop assistants, and decline to become weavers as their mothers were. This is the influence of the higher education." We do not quote this plaint because of originality, since the theme has been worn threadbare. Its periodically recurrent utterance, however, is of more than passing interest. The faddists who for more than two decades have been so busy converting society into an army in which everyone is a commander and none a private, may well stand aghast at what they have done. Though written many years ago, no story quite so vividly portrays the inevitable result of super-educating those who are destined to manual toil as does Mrs. Mary Wilkins Freeman's "The Portion of Labour." For every genius whom excessive schooling liberates from the serfdom of the mill, there are a hundred thousand whom it totally unfits for daily existence by rendering them malcontents. It is a knotty problem, this, with no solution as yet in sight.

* * *

We grant that Mr. Somerset Maugham has earned some of the criticism levelled at him from the once guid of the East, but is that any reason why due credit should not be given him as the author of the original story of "Rain?" It is quite true that the theme was adapted to the stage by John Colton and Clemence Randolph. It is equally true that, in that adaptation, something of the artistry of the original has been sacrificed. We would ask, however, if that is any reason why local theatrical companies should not make due acknowledgement of Mr. Maugham's authorship in their printed programmes? We are quite certain that such acknowledgement has been made wherever else the play has been produced.

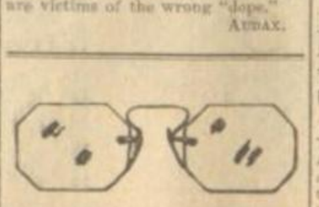
* * *

It is curiously significant that the leading protagonists of the post-revolution school of Russian literature should be Essenine and Blok. Their product as well as their names suggests "asinine" and "blockhead."

* * *

States a contemporary, "There are 700,000 men and women engaged in Europe alone in the illicit sale of cocaine, morphia, heroin and opium; in the United States and Canada there 300,000 drug smugglers, and the East the number is too large to allow of any census by the authorities or the investigators of the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations." There is something suspicious about these round figures, leading to the inference that the tabulators themselves are victims of the wrong "dope."

AUDAX.



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LOST, Bill of Lading No. 1382 marked India, 86 in diamond, 7051, Nos. 29726/475, Shanghai, for 25 bales new gunnies ex s.s. "Jepore" from Calcutta, arrived April 26, 1927. Having applied for duplicate Bill of Lading, the original is hereby declared null and void. Davie Boag & Co., Ltd. 7895

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LOST, on April 21, 1927, Delivery Order No. 74827 Z C Z in square, S. S. at each end 26/35 one package issued by Jardine, Matheson & Co., is declared cancelled and null and void. Ziang Dah ( ). 7720

LOST, a Bill of Lading No. 474 marked WCW in diamond. Nos. 1064-1078 for 15 cases of cotton piece goods, s.s. "Ikoma Maru" from Kobe arrived October 7, 1926. Having applied for duplicate Bill of Lading, the original is hereby declared null and void. Kung Woo Shing & Co. 7877

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CHINESE steno-typist, young, energetic, four years' experience, capable of handling general accounting works, coding, filing and interpreting. Very moderate salary. Address Post Office Box No. 230, Shanghai. 7724

CHINESE educated lady, speaking English perfectly, seeks position as saleslady, nurse, sewing lady or other work. Address Box 1802. 7754

GERMAN, English steno-typist and clerical assistant (male) with several years of local experience open for immediate engagement. Perfect in both languages. Advertiser holds excellent testimonials. Please address Box 1772. 7660

EXPERIENCED shipping clerk (Chinese) with knowledge of accounting. Four years' experience in shipping office. Seeks immediately position. Moderate salary. Address Box 1752. 7582

POSITIONS VACANT

WANTED, Chinese Translator, must be able to translate fluently Chinese and English. Good style essential. State experience and terms. Address Box 1825. 7833

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED, about one to two mow land International Settlement. Give particulars, plan showing shape, frontage, lowest cash price. Address Box 1801. 7750

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH lessons in conversation, etc., wanted by German lady from lady teacher. Kindly state qualification and terms to Box 1947. 7912

WELL educated Russian lady teacher wishes to give Russian and French lessons. Terms moderate. Address Box 1840. 7885

SHORTHAND mastered within a week. Seven easy lessons. Complete course. Tls. 5. Lessons 1/3 free. "Novelityco" Post Office Box 43 Tientsin. 7869

RUSSIAN lessons required by English woman. Teacher must be well educated and have thorough knowledge of both languages. State terms and all particulars. No ladies please. Address Box 1815. 7806

FOR SALE—Houses and Land

ATTRACTIVE, new house, promising part French Concession, nice garden, garage, hall, dining room, drawing room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, one other room. All modern conveniences. Just completed. China Realty Company, 70 Szechuen Road, Tel. Central 8288. 7585

EXCEPTIONALLY well-constructed residence situated near Wayside Park. Three living rooms, five bedrooms, garage, usual servants' quarters. Owner prepared to accept reasonable offer. China Realty Company. 7586

FINE shaped piece of land, Hungjao road, area 5.6.6.7. mow, would be excellent piece for investment or residence. China Realty Company. 7587

FOR SALE, very desirable detached houses, situated in the best part of the residential section of French Concession. Four living rooms, five bedrooms, three bathrooms, garage, servants' quarters, large garden including tennis court and chicken run. All modern conveniences. Screened throughout. This is an excellent opportunity to secure a first class residence at a very reasonable figure. Apply E. Suenson & Co., Ltd., 38 Avenue Edward VII. 7826

FOR SALE, a very desirable building lot situated near Avenue Joffre and Route Pottier. Area little over one mow. Apply E. Suenson & Co., Ltd., 38 Avenue Edward VII. 7827

WE have for sale several developed properties yielding a very good return and suitable for investment purposes. Apply E. Suenson & Co., Ltd., 38 Avenue Edward VII. 7829

APARTMENTS

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished flat, with large garden. Private family. Seymour Road. Telephone. Address Box 1854. 7916

TO LET, at 614 Avenue Joffre, furnished or unfurnished rooms or flats. With board or without. Everything newly decorated. 7926

TO LET, immediate possession, large corner flat open three sides, Fifth floor I.S.S. Apartment building, Avenue Joffre. Tls. 125 and taxes. Phone Central 7008. 7928

TO LET, three-roomed flat, with immediate sale of furniture, well furnished teak wood bedroom, dining room, drawing room, furniture, kitchen, verandah, all modern conveniences, telephone, tennis court, and garage. Best location. Bubbling Well corner Seymour Road. Telephone West 2527. Kindly ring between 9 and 11 a.m. 7937

TO LET, in semi-detached modern residence in Avenue du Roi Albert, near French Club. Sitting room and bedroom, with private bathroom, and full board, and all modern conveniences; good tennis court. Suitable for a married couple, or two bachelors. British, Americans or Scandinavians only need reply. Address Box 1845. 7892

MILLERONIA. Nicely furnished flat of bedroom and sitting room, bathroom, and large verandah attached, with board, and use of tennis court. Apply by phone West 1018. 7865

HALF of detached house to let, best Western district furnished or unfurnished, full use of kitchen. Large garden, tennis court, cool, large verandahs. Reasonable terms. Address Box 1826. 7834

FURNISHED flat, (British) with board, double bedroom and very large sitting room overlooking garden, bath, modern sanitation, good references given, 89 Seymour Road. Telephone West 2542. 7892

TO LET, 113 Avenue Edward VII, newly decorated flats consisting of two living rooms and one bathroom. Rent Tls. 50 including taxes, water and electricity. 7642

TO LET, in private family, newly decorated, well furnished, two-roomed flat, with verandah, bathroom, and all modern convenience, hot water, light, telephone, with meals served privately at a moderate inclusive rate. Very suitable for married couple. Extra room available. Tel. West 896. 7850

TO LET, Bubbling Well Apartments, corner of Bubbling Well and Seymour Roads, several very desirable three-roomed apartments, available from May 1 and June 1. Also one seven-roomed apartment, available July 1. Apply E. Suenson & Co., Ltd., 38 Avenue Edward VII. 7825

TO LET, well furnished flat and rooms with bathrooms, with or without board. Garage. 131 Route Vallon. Telephone West 1392. 7800

TO LET, very desirable apartments. Three rooms, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters. All modern conveniences. Rent Tls. 85 including heat, hot and cold water and water rate. Columbia Apartments, 7 Route de Grouchy, Flat Nos 7 and 8. Apply to fireman for inspection. 7829

WELL furnished flat to let, in private family for married couple without children. Large sitting room, large bedroom, bathroom, and box room. Excellent food served privately. Bubbling Well, on tram lines. Address Box 1795. 7729

TO LET, in modern building, small flat containing bed and bathroom, dining room and kitchen. Furniture to be taken over. Very centrally located. Address Box 1799. 7746

TO LET, furnished flat, top floor Blackstone Apartments, facing South, three rooms and kitchen, all modern conveniences, use of tennis courts and swimming bath, screened throughout. Till end of November or longer. Address Box 1754. 7593

TO LET, French Concession, top floor private residence, completely furnished, five rooms, linen, silver, etc. Tls. 110 inclusive water, taxes, light. No children. West 1985. 5428

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED by business woman, furnished room in down town district. Address Box 1842. 7883

WANTED, furnished bedroom and modern bathroom, without board, in British home. Vicinity Kelmscott Gardens. Address Box 1837. 7867

JAPANESE married couple (no children) want flat in British family. Quiet locality in Avenue Foch, or vicinity. Address Box 1818. 7808

WANTED, double bed-sitting room, with bathroom and full board. Address Box 1811. 7790

WANTED, by married couple, a double room in Central district in vicinity of Nanking Road, or share flat. Address Box 1807. 7796

WANTED on three years lease from August 1, in Central district, office flat with attached godown, 1,000 square feet. Also residential flat with three bedrooms on same premises. Address Box 1783. 7707

WANTED by business woman, small furnished room and bathroom, with board, in private family. Address Box 1785. 7714

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR HIRE, almost new Mentrie piano. Very reasonable terms to reasonable party. Please address Box 1852. 7902

WHITE Leghorns. Wanted to buy one dozen young hens at reasonable price. In reply state age and price. Address Box 1851. 7913

FOR HIRE, excellent Mentrie piano $14 a month. Apply 10 Hankow Road, third floor, Apartment 5, after 5 o'clock. 7744

MANICURIST. Hours 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 to 7 p.m. Telephone Central 6794. 13 Ezra Road, top flat. 7118

ROOMS WITH BOARD

CENTRAL, with board, single room. Address Box 1849. 7909

CENTRAL, to let, furnished room with full board. 5 Aster Road. 7908

TO LET, furnished room suitable for a bachelor, with verandah and modern bathroom. With or without board. 115 Seymour Road. 7884

TO LET, one large and well furnished room, flush and bathroom, with board in private family. Apply 604 Avenue Joffre. 7905

TO LET, in quiet British family, Western district near French Park, nicely furnished bed-sitting room facing South, private bathroom, modern sanitation, with first class board, suitable for married couple or bachelor. 398 Rue Pere Froc. Tel. West 871. 7877

ATTRACTIVE bungalow. Western district. Grass widower wishes to share with two bachelors or gentlemen similarly situated. Garden, garage, if required. Address Box 1836. 7870

COMFORTABLE, well furnished rooms with board, sanitary bathrooms, terms moderate. 109 Seymour Road. 7856

TO LET, two well furnished rooms and bathroom, with or without board, in private house, opposite new French Club, 615 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 0029. 7725

NO. 24 Carter Road. Comfortable furnished rooms, bathrooms attached. Excellent board. 7715

NO. 6 Carter Road. Two beautifully furnished double bedrooms, bathrooms, verandahs attached; also big attic room. Excellent board. 7756

VACANT, in select boarding residence, double bed-sitting rooms. Excellent mess, table boarders accommodated. Apply 10-11 Park Road. Near Race Course and Carlton. 7850

VACANT three or four-roomed flat with two bathrooms, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, flush toilet, garage. With or without board. 134 Route Vallon. 7842

TO LET, in quiet British family, Western district, elegantly furnished bedroom with bathroom and full board. Address Box 1806. 7798

NICELY furnished room to let in vicinity of French Park. Verandah attached, facing South. Modern sanitation. Phone West 969. 7793

WEIHAIWEI Road, front room with verandah, furnished and modern conveniences, with full board, also adjoining nice room. Moderate terms. Address Box 1816. 7907

VACANCY, in private house, South room, verandah, bathroom, garage, etc., $130. Best part Western district. Mosquito proof. Modern sanitation. Address Box 1794. 7721

TO LET, double and single rooms, near Majestic Hotel. Modern equipment and excellent cuisine. Telephone West 2929. 7719

JUNGE Dame findet Schlafzimmer und modernes Bad, volle Pension in Privat Familie, franz. Con. Ritz frei im Tiffin-Auto. Please address Box 1791. 7723

LARGE, comfortable furnished room with board, facing South, verandah, private bathroom with flush system. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. 902 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2119. 7049

LADY has two newly furnished rooms with board to let, modern plumbing. Moderate price. Apply Box 1763. 7629

VACANT bed-sitting room with full board 218 Rue Chapsal. Phone West 648. 7831

GERMAN Pension. 5 Yang Tse race, Weihaiwei Road. Very nice furnished room with or without board; bathroom attached, with sanitary installation. Moderate price. Telephone West 2608. 7491

WELL furnished rooms in comfortable British home. 3 Carter Road. Tel. West 2175. 7454

OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS

FOR immediate occupation, godown in Eastern district near wharves, ground about 7,000 square feet. China Realty Company. 7920

OFFICES to let, three rooms on ground floor, No. 9 Peking Road from June 1, 1927. Address Box 1760. 7872

OFFICES to let, Tls. 40.00 To let large office room situated in modern building, central district; three windows. Above rent includes taxes and light. Address Box 1822. 7858

FOR RENT, Centrally located, ground and first floor, totalling about 8,000 square feet. Spacious halls, coolie's quarters, etc. Moderate sized godown attached. Apply to China International Corporation, 36 Szechuen Road. 7558

OFFICES wanted, 2,000 to 3,500 square feet on upper floor, Central district. Must be well lighted and offer facilities for a small laboratory. Address Box 1674. 7263

TO LET, in Central district, one room 11/18 feet, suitable for office. Tls. 25 per month including tax, light, etc. Address Box 1821. 7819

TO LET, up to 18,150 square feet godown space on the Bund, near Canton Road. Address Box 1757. 7595

OFFICES to let in the Telegraph Building, No. 4 Avenue Edward VII. Apply to Davies & Brooke, No. 4 Avenue Edward VII. 5429

HOUSE SERVANTS

CAN anyone recommend two reliable servants, a boy and a coolie. Please address Box 1851. 7904

ADVERTISER leaving on May 27, wants to recommend housebuy, coolie and chauffeur, all reliable and hard working. Apply Box 1769. 7229

HOUSES TO BE LET

HOUSE to let, unfurnished, 50 Kinnear Road from about May 15, 1927. Address Box 1750. 7874

BOARDING house containing six rooms, completely furnished, four bathrooms with modern conveniences, garden, garage, in Central part of French town, vicinity French Park. Address Box 1830. 7907

FURNISHED, detached homes for rent, fine and cool surroundings: 1409, 1521 and 1932 Avenue Joffre, 526 Rue Ratard, 612 Rue Lafayette, 19 Edinburgh Road, 387 Route de Sieyes. China Realty Company, 70 Szechuen Road. 7918

LARGE and small unfurnished houses for rent. Immediate occupation. China Realty Company. 7919

TO LET, modern house, French Concession. Six rooms, two baths, garden, garage. Furniture to be taken over on reasonable terms. Owner leaving town. Rent cheap. Address Box 1858. 7927

YU Yuen Road near Jessfield Park, small newly built foreign houses. Consisting of living room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, central heating and modern sanitation. Immediate occupation. Rent Tls. 75. Garage Tls. 5. Apply Palmer and Turner. (Property Department), 1 Canton Road. 7928

NEWLY built semi-foreign dwelling houses, known as "Fortune Terrace" near Dixwell Road on Yang Ka Pang Road, behind Japanese Garden. Rental Tls. 17 per month including water only. Electric light and gas installations. Apply to Lester, Johnson & Morriss, No. 1 Kinkiang Road. 5419

WAYSIDE district, small house to let, four rooms, bathroom, attic and kitchen. Rent Tls. 55. Furniture to be taken over. Address Box 1828. 7845

TO LET, No. 72 Edinburgh Road containing six rooms, two attics, large garden and garage, modern sanitation. Address Box 1829. 7847

TO LET, No. 56 Edinburgh Road containing six rooms, two attics, large garden and garage, modern sanitation. Please address Box 1850. 7846

TO LET, modern house, Yu Yuen Road, six rooms, two baths, garden, garage. Address Box 1824. 7832

TO LET, modern five-roomed house near Columbia Country Club, Great Western Road. All conveniences, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, large attic. Central heating. Lighting fixtures installed. Garage. Apply to A. C. Davis, 50 Nanking Road, or phone Central 4757 or West 7163. 7823

TO LET, large modern detached house on Great Western Road, near Columbia Country Club. Living room, dining room, den and sun porch on ground floor. Three bedrooms each with bath, and sewing room on first floor. One large bedroom with bath, amah's room and bedroom on second floor. Also kitchen, pantry, servants' rooms and garage. Large garden with room for tennis court. House has central heating, all modern conveniences, and special lighting fittings are installed throughout. Apply to A. C. Davis, 50 Nanking Road, or phone Central 4757 or West 7163. 7822

TO LET, 24 Route Dunner, five-roomed detached house, two bathrooms. All modern conveniences. Rent Tls. 110. Apply E. Suenson & Co., Ltd., 38 Avenue Edward VII. 7850

HOUSE for rent, 49 Point Road, Eastern district, four large rooms, verandah, servants' quarters, stock room, kitchen, etc., $50 month. Apply 178 Szechuen Road. 7741

TO LET, from June 1, 658 Rue du Pere Froc, (formerly Observatoire), unfurnished house, four rooms, one attic, two bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters and garden. Tls. 80. Address Box 1789. 7718

TO LET, 310 Route Dupleix from June 1, a six-roomed house with three bathrooms, garage and large garden. Apply Hansons, 7 Peking Road. 7581

TO LET, furnished, immediate occupancy, modern seven room, three bathroomed house, garage, two mow garden at 665 Avenue Foch. Rental Tls. 230 per month plus taxes. Lease to run for two years. Apply Box 1562. 6706

TO LET, No. 85 Great Western Road, vicinity Country Hospital, five main rooms, two commodious attics, three bathrooms, hot and cold water, modern conveniences, garage. Rent Tls. 150 per month. For further particulars apply Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd., A. R. Burkill & Sons, Agents, No. 2 Canton Road. 6588

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD

ONE or two furnished rooms, private house, Telephone, French Concession, near bus and tram. Address Box 1843. 7857

TO LET, June 1, suitable for gentleman, furnished bedroom, use of bathroom and breakfast. Central district. Address Box 1846. 7894

TO LET, furnished room with bath; also from May 15, furnished room with bathroom attached, (geyser). Apply 23 Young Allen Court. Phone North 1947. 7797

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Three tael cents per word for each insertion. Minimum charge Tl. 0.50.

"Position Wanted" advertisements, two tael cents per word per insertion. Minimum charge for first insertion, Tls. 0.50.

Charges Payable Strictly in Advance.

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "North-China Daily News," unless otherwise stated.

In applying for positions advertised, COPIES of references and NOT ORIGINALS should be sent.

OUR

Great Spring

SALE

Now Proceeding

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Sun Sun Co.
Sincere Co. Wing On Co.

THREE WEEKS ONLY

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS

To-day's Doing.

AUCTIONS:—L. Moore & Co., No. 229 Avenue du Roi Albert, 10; Salesroom, 10; N.K.K. Wharf, Pootung, 2.30. Noel, Murray & Co., No. 75 Route Ferguson, 16; No. 634 Rue de Pere Froc, 10. Union Auctioneering Co., No. 319 Route Vallon, 10.

BILLIARDS:—Amateur Billiard, Championship, Town Hall, 5.30 and 9.

DANCING:—Tea-g Dance, Astor House Hotel, 5 to 7. Tea Dance, Ellis Club, 4.30 to 11.30. Palais de Danse, 4 to 11.30.

MEETING:—Union Church Ladies' Society, 3.30. Foreign Y.W.C.A., Language Class, 5. P.W.A. Drawing Class, 5.30.

CINEMAS:—Apollo "The Silent Rider," and "Where was I," 5.30 and 9. Odeon: "The Flame of the Yukon," 5, 5.30 and 9. Embassy: "Without Mercy," 3 and 5.30; Wilbur Players, 9. Peking: "Enemies of Women," 3, 5.30 and 9. Peacock Orient: "Learning to Love," 5.30. Isis: Temporarily Closed. Carlton: "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," 3 and 5.30.

Foreign Telegrams.

SOME anxiety is felt over the whereabouts of Capt. Nungesser who is making the trans-Atlantic Flight (p. 15).

THERE is a danger of Louisiana's "sugar bowl" being inundated by the Mississippi floods (p. 15).

THE Western States of America have been visited by a destructive tornado (p. 15).

A MEMORIAL to all races and creed who fell in Palestine has been unveiled on Mt. Scopus outside Jerusalem (p. 15).

THE importance of the Colonial Office Conference is emphasized by several of the delegates (p. 15).

SCORES of shoppers and employees were trapped by the collapse of a department store in Chicago (p. 21).

Chinese Politics, etc.

SIR Austen Chamberlain has made a statement of policy with regard to the present situation in China (p. 15).

THE indemnity for the looting of Kiukiang has been paid—the cheque for $40,000 was honoured (p. 15).

MANY secret "Red" organizations have been unearthed in Canton, where the authorities are taking drastic action (p. 15).

BOTH the North and the South are proud of recent advances made apparently by both sides in HONAN (p. 15).

THE "Peking & Tientsin Times" is indignant over the statement made by Sir Austen Chamberlain (p. 15).

AND the Home papers are divided as usual on the subject (p. 15).

Special Articles and Contributions.

A DESCRIPTION of the Door of Hope and the great work which it does is given today (p. 11).

A Chinese pastor has been chased to death by Honan farmers in the belief that he was an imperialist (p. 11).

MR. E. V. Lucas in the "Sunday Times" writes entertainingly on the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers (p. 11).

Local News.

MESSRS. Pennell and Porter showed amazing billiards in a championship Semi-final (p. 16).

A LARGE garden party was given by Miss Summerskill at the Victoria Nursing Home yesterday afternoon for nurses of the China Nurses Association (p. 16).

AN informative lecture on "Chinese Lattices" was presented by Dr. D. S. Dye at the regular meeting of the Literary Department of A. W. C. yesterday afternoon (p. 16).

AN extraordinary meeting of the Sungala Rubber Co., Ld., was held yesterday to consider the disposition of new shares (p. 16).

AN alleged attack on a Chinese in Foochow Road with a knife on Monday led to the appearance of a servant in the Provisional Court yesterday when their respective employers gave evidence (p. 16).

THE trial of Michael Parshekoff, charged in connexion with the murder of Clara Frelova, was continued in the Provisional Court yesterday (p. 16).

Editorial Comment, etc.

LEADING Article: "An Index of Wages" (p. 6).

SARAFON's Portraits (p. 16).

"In Cap and Bells," (p. 15); Shanghai World of Sport (p. 18); Shipping News and Notes (p. 22).

Correspondence.

"VOX et Praeterea Nihil," "Useless Waste of the Ratepayers' Money," "Truth About Chinese Civilization" (p. 4).

North-China Daily News

Tsz-ling-se-pao-yu-han-kung-szu

字林西報有限公司

Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1927 Every Morning Except Sunday.

VESSELS CARRYING MAILS

INWARD		OUTWARD	
DUE SHANGHAI:—		FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—	
Per R.D.S. Pres. Cleveland	May 12	Per B.P. Calchas	May 13
Per M.M. D'Artagnan	„ 13	Per N.Y.K. Kashima Maru	„ 17
Per C.P.S.S. Emp. of Canada	„ 14	FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—	
Per P. & O. Kashmir	„ 16	Per R.D.S. Pres. Grant	May 12
Per R.D.S. Pres. Harrison	„ 17	Per C.P.S.S. Emp. of Asia	„ 13
Per O.S.K. Paris Maru	„ 17	FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—	
Per N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru	„ 19	Per R.D.S. Pres. Cleveland	May 12
Per N.Y.K. Taiyo Maru	„ 19	Per B.P. Calchas	„ 13
Per R.D.S. Pres. Madison	„ 20		
Per N.Y.K. Kaga Maru	„ 24		

JAPANESE MILITARY SPORTS AT HONGKEW

Photos by Ariel L. Varges, Far Eastern Correspondent for the International Newsreel Corp., of New York.

JAPANESE FENCERS ADVANCING INTO THE ARENA

BAYONET CONTESTS ARE ALWAYS ARDUOUS WORK

A CONTESTANT TAKES A FALL

A MELEE WITH BAYONETS

MAJ.-GEN. SIR JOHN DUNCAN AND THE JAPANESE ADMIRAL

AND SOME OF THE CROWD WHICH LOOKED ON

BRITISH MEMORIAL IN PALESTINE

Chapel to the Fallen of All Creeds and Races Dedicated on Mt. Scopus

London, May 9.

In the cemetery on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem yesterday Field Marshal Viscount Allenby unveiled a memorial to those of all races and creeds of the British forces who fell in the Palestine campaign. The memorial takes the form of a chapel. It is flanked by two wings, terminating in two pylons, bearing the respective arms of New Zealand and Australia and the names of the Regiments of those countries which served in Palestine. Among those present were Sir James Parr, High Commissioner of New Zealand in London, Major-General Chater representing the New Zealand Government, and Brigadier-General Dodds, representing the High Commissioner of Australia. Many mothers of fallen sons had come from England to see the unveiling ceremony. Above the entrance to the door is an inscription recording that the chapel was erected by officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the Egyptian expeditionary force. Another inscription states that the interior decoration, which is very elaborate, is a gift of New Zealand in honour of her soldiers.—British Wireless through Reuter.

SECRET REDS IN CANTON

Many Organizations Unearthed by the Authorities

Canton, May 10.

The Government has unearthed many secret "Red" organizations inside the city and is arresting the chief leaders.

The Government has inflicted severe defeats against the "Reds" in the important outlying districts.

The situation locally is quiet.—Reuter.

THAT $40,000!

Kiukiang Indemnity Cheque Paid

London, May 9.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, stated that the compensation agreed by the Hankow Government for the looting of Kiukiang had been paid into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hankow on March 15 to the credit of the Consul-General's account.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 10.—The Amateur Golf Championship will be played off at Hoylake on May 23. A hundred and ninety-seven entries have been received, including eight from America, three from Calcutta, two from Cairo, two from Tasmania, one from Switzerland and one from Sumatra. The American, Jesse Sweetser, the holder, has not entered.—Reuter.

MYSTERY OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Intrepid French Aviator's Whereabouts Unknown: Is He with the Grand Banks Fishing Fleet?

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE

New York, May 9.

American imagination has been stirred by the daring dash across the inhospitable North Atlantic, which has not been conquered since Sir John Alcock's performance in 1919.

Wireless stations throughout the country are being operated continuously, hoping that passing liners will report that Captain Nungesser has been sighted.

The newspapers are consecrating their front pages to the flight, featuring weather reports which show that fair weather and gentle winds favoured the flyers during the first 500 miles of their flight, after which adverse conditions and strong winds set it, accentuating the bad visibility.

Plans to extend a national welcome to the Frenchmen included the ascent of five Army aeroplanes from Boston to patrol the sea between Boston and Cape Anne and to escort the "White Bird" over Eastern Massachusetts, and at least 30 aeroplanes were prepared to greet the visitors on their arrival at New York City. These plans, however, were ultimately abandoned owing to the decreasing visibility, which would endanger a collision with the arriving machine.

A number of tug-boats conveying a welcoming delegation of Frenchmen and Municipal authorities proceeded down the Bay at 2.30 this afternoon.—Reuter.

New York, May 9.

At 2.35 p.m. local time Captain Nungesser passed over Portland, Maine, flying towards New York at 100 miles an hour.—Reuter.

Paris, May 9.

The official news that Captain Nungesser had passed over Portland brought smiles to the faces and frantic cheers from the throats of thousands of anxious Parisians who had suspended their normal activities throughout the day and flocked to the Boulevards. They besieged the newspaper offices, which are displaying maps of the Atlantic ocean recording the weather conditions.

These crowds seeking news of the national hero suffered alternate exaltation and dejection, due to conflicting reports of the airman's progress. They subsided into deepest gloom when the earlier announcement of his being sighted off Cape Race was not confirmed for several hours. Hope was practically abandoned when the announcement from Portland revivified the country's

(Continued on Page 21.)

EVIDENCE OF SOVIET GUILT FOR INSPECTION

The authenticity of the incriminating documents unearthed from the great mass of papers taken from the U. S. S. R. Embassy barracks in Peking by the Metropolitan Police is being questioned in so many quarters of the world that the display of photographic reproductions made to-day in the "North-China Daily News" can scarcely escape challenge. No apology is made for the illegibility of these reproductions. Documents that have been through kerosene, fire and water are not likely to retain their pristine clarity. Some of the papers translated were wholly unfit for reproduction and are yet legible in the photographic copies. In view of the fact that a certain element in the Shanghai foreign population may be sceptical of the genuineness of these photographs, the "North-China Daily News" desires to submit the facsimiles in its possession to the inspection of the general public. To this end, the entire file of 14 complete documents will be on display to-day (Wednesday) and to-morrow in the offices formerly occupied by the Bank of Taiwan in the "North-China Daily News and Herald" Building, from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. Russian experts of undoubted qualifications passed upon the genuineness of these photographic reproductions before they were admitted to the files of the "North-China Daily News." It is sincerely hoped that all persons who have lingering doubts as to the authenticity of these documents will avail themselves of this opportunity to examine the photographs and pass judgement upon them.

THE FIGHTING FOR HANKOW

Successes Claimed by Both Sides With Opinion Favouring the North

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, May 10.

Conflicting reports are in circulation concerning the situation in Honan.

Those emanating from Nationalist circles say that the Hankow troops have reached Yenchang and that Gen. Tang Seng-chi has established himself at Chumatien. These reports are generally discredited.

The Ankuochun headquarters say that Gen. Tang's troops are still outside Wushenkuan, being afraid to enter Honan because of the doubtful attitude of Gen. Wei I-san, Gen. Chin Yun-ao's righthand man, who is claimed to be negotiating for a place in the Fengtien organization.

The Japanese reports also throw cold water on the Hankow stories.

Local Reports

Accounts of reverses of Southern troops at various points continue to reach Shanghai. Yesterday's reports indicated that Fengtien troops have arrived as far as Chumatien, and that the Red Spears on the border of Hupeh are acting both independently against the southerners and with the northerners in that vicinity. They have crossed the line at Liulin, just below the border of Hupeh. They were also responsible for the capture of a propaganda train belonging to the Southerners and for the shooting of some of the personnel of the train.

Southern military headquarters have been withdrawn to Siaokan just north of Hankow. It would seem that bad luck is being encountered by the Southerners in their attempt to get money and ammunitions up the Han River as another capture of these supplies is reported. The bridge which was blown up a few days back by Fengtien is now repaired to re-establish communications between southern forces. These, however, have been cut off between Chumatien and Luilin in view of the recent northern victories.

Fighting was reported on Monday at Yuntsao about 15 miles northwest of Wuhu, between Chiang Kai-shek's troops and northerners. Southern forces in that region are said to be comprised in the 44th and 10th armies around Hochow, the 10th Army having proceeded overland and by steamer from Anking. General Wang Tien is in command. At about 1.30 p.m. on Monday a Chinese vessel containing about 1,800 troops was seen passing down the river in this vicinity. It returned a short while afterwards empty.

At Nanking a Chinese gunboat was observed at the south end of Friends' Channel. Just below West Pillar about 300 troops were observed marching up the left bank and it is plain that a large concentration of troops is extending down river from Tsaishih inlet off Wade Island

(Continued on Page 21.)

BRITAIN AND THE SITUATION IN CHINA

Means to Enforce Sanctions Over Nanking But at Present Inexpedient: Attitude with Regard to Hankow

NO FURTHER NOTE TO MR. CHEN

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Commander Kenworthy (Labour) regarding the Government's intention concerning the Nanking outrages, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Austen Chamberlain, stated that Mr. Chen's replies to the Powers' identic Notes shirked the serious and immediate issues of the outrages. Mr. Chen had introduced irrelevant matter of the usual Nationalist propaganda kind.

The Foreign Secretary said that the Powers had been discussing further action in view of the unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Chen's reply when events in the Yangtze region entirely changed the position. Within four days of the date of Mr. Chen's reply a united Government of South China no longer existed.

Mr. Chen and his Notes.—Sir Austen Chamberlain continued, represented little more than his personal opinion. The tools of the policy which had culminated in the Nanking outrages were unpaid Nationalist soldiery and city mobs, but the organization and driving force had been borrowed, directly or indirectly, from the Third International. This policy, Sir Austen added, by March was directed against General Chiang Kai-shek.

Treachery Against General

The organized side of the Nanking outrages, the Foreign Secretary declared, appeared to have been an attempt to embroil General Chiang Kai-shek with the foreign Powers. It seemed two months ago that the Southern Party and the Nationalist Armies would sweep China from the South to the North. Nanking, perhaps, had wrecked this altogether. In view of the momentous developments due to the discrediting of Communists and their foreign advisers in the eyes of China, the question of punishment for the Nanking outrages had assumed an entirely new aspect. The real offenders, namely, Communist agitators, had been punished by the Nationalists with a severity and effectiveness of which no foreign Power could have been capable.

The Nationalist Government at Hankow, the Foreign Secretary went on, had lost its dominating position and at present it was little more than the shadow of a name. Mr. Chen's Notes had received an answer in the practical disappearance of the power he affected to represent; he had been cut off by the tide of events in a ruined and terror-stricken Hankow the Foreign Minister of a Government which existed in name only. Those in the high places responsible for the Nanking outrages, he added, had been punished with a promptitude and completeness unusual in human affairs.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that whatever Government emerged from the present confusion north and south of the Yangtze would be held responsible for the outrages on British nationals and compensation and reparation would be demanded.

Kindness Toward Nanking

The one desire of His Majesty's Government was that a Government should arise which would renounce the policy of anti-foreign agitation and misrepresentation which had ruined its predecessor and shoulder its responsibilities fairly and squarely in liquidating the past and building up a better future on a reasonable basis of Treaty revision. It was too early to predict the strength or policy of the new Nationalist Government being formed at Nanking, but he had no hesitation in saying that the Powers' moderation in dealing with the Nanking incident was largely inspired by a desire not to embarrass this or any other new Government in the task of introducing order in the territory under its control.

Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that His Majesty's Government had very carefully considered the question of reoccupying the ex-British Concession at Hankow: the logic and justice of such a course had at first strongly appealed to the Government. The signing of the Hankow Agreement, he said, was deliberately designed by His Majesty's Government as a sign of the friendly attitude of Great Britain towards the Chinese Nationalist Government and Nationalist aspirations. Britain would be amply justified in reoccupying the Concession: the Nationalist Government had neither observed the Agreement, nor had it attempted to reciprocate the friendly attitude of His Majesty's Government.

The Hankow Agreement

Referring to the incidents at Chinkiang and at Nanking, the evacuation of all British nationals from up-country districts and many Yangtze towns and the closing of Consulates, Sir Austen Chamberlain said: "We have the means at hand of reoccupying the Concession and regarding the Agreement cancelled by the Nationalists' own act, but after full consideration His Majesty's Government have decided not to take this step now and hope that it may not be forced on them."

The Foreign Secretary emphasized that the Hankow Agreement had

(Continued on Page 21.)

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

Louisiana's "Sugar Bowl" Threatened with Inundation: Danger to Four Million Acres

New Orleans, May 9.

Louisiana's richest agricultural section, styled the "sugar bowl" owing to the large quantity of sugar grown there, is threatened with inundation by the waters piled up against the Bayou des Glaises levee seeking an outlet to the sea.

Hundreds of men are working at the levee and a rescue fleet is standing by.

If a break is made at Bayou des Glaises 4,000,000 acres of land will be flooded and 250,000 persons rendered homeless.—Reuter.

Deadly Storm in Western States

New York, May 9.

Torrential rains and blizzards in several Western States to-day killed scores of persons and left many homeless. A storm, heralded by a funnel-shaped cloud, swept central Kansas, killing 11 persons.

A tornado in central Missouri killed several women and children.

Several persons perished in a wind-storm in Garland, Texas.

Rocky Mountain states are blanketted with heavy snow—extremely rare so late in the season.—Reuter.

Later.

The death-roll as a result of the storm totals 55.—Reuter

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE

Importance of the Meeting Emphasized by the Delegates

London, May 9.

The importance of the Colonial Office Conference to the Colonies and Protectorates, which opens on May 10, is stressed by Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, and Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, Governor of the Gold Coast. The latter, interviewed by Reuter to-day, declared that the Colonies have now a really big opportunity of securing co-operation among themselves.

The Governor of Kenya was likewise sanguine as regards the Conference. He stressed the opportunities of Kenya, which, he said, would ultimately carry a large European population, natives sharing in its development. He expressed the opinion that a common system of research would greatly assist the whites and natives in Kenya towards economic prosperity.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT CASE OVER SHARE TRANSACTIONS

Sharebrokers' Liability when Principal's Name is Not Divulged on Bought and Sold Notes: Substantial Sum Involved

YESTERDAY'S HEARING IN H.M. SUPREME COURT

In H. B. M. Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Peter Grain, the whole day was taken up in the hearing of an important case involving a sharebroker's liability when the principal's name (buyer or seller) is or is not divulged before or at the time when a share contract or purchase note is signed by the respective brokers or clients.

The plaintiff in this action is Emanuel E. Ellis, a stock and share broker and a member of the firm of Ellis & Co., of Shanghai, and the defendants are Barry O. Odell and Jack Behar, also stock and share brokers, formerly of Hongkong but now residing in Shanghai.

The plaintiff is represented by Mr. M. Reader Harris, of White-Cooper & Co., and defendants are represented by Mr. R. N. Macleod, of Platt & Co.

The case arises out of the financial crisis which obtained in Hongkong during 1925 and the amount involved in this action is Hongkong $164,821.08. It is interesting to note that the plaintiff in his evidence stated that if share brokers had performed their contracts made with him in June, July and August 1925, he would have made a profit of approximately Hongkong $200,000.

The Sales Involved

The plaintiff, in his statement of claim, states that the defendants carried on business as stock and share brokers in Hongkong up to October 21, 1926, and were members of the Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association. On June 2, 1925, the defendants in Hongkong sold for the plaintiff 500 shares of the China Light & Power Co., Ld. for delivery by the plaintiff on August settlement day, 1925, at a price of $32.50 per share and signed a sale note acknowledging the sale.

On the same day, the defendants sold for the plaintiff 1,000 shares of the Hongkong Tramways Ld. for delivery on same day as above at a price of $41.75 per share and signed a contract accordingly.

On later dates during the same month, the defendants, acting upon the instructions of the plaintiff, sold for the plaintiff other shares as follows:—

Hongkong	Tramways	at	per share $
June 3	1,000		40.50
June 4	1,000		40.25
June 8	500		41.75
June 12	1,000		39.75
June 14	500		39.75
June 15	500		39.35
June 19	500		38.25

All these shares were to be delivered on August settlement day 1925 and contracts were signed accordingly.

Shareholders' Rules

On all of the contracts appeared the words:—

N.B. "This contract is made subject to the Articles and Bye-laws of the Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association."

Article 55 of the Articles of the Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association was set out on the back of each of the said sale notes and reads as follows:—

"Every member of the Association shall be personally liable for and shall fulfil according to the rules and usage of the Association all bargains entered into by him for the sale or purchase of shares, stocks, bonds or debentures whether the distinguishing numbers of any shares or stocks are set forth in any contract or writing or not, unless he furnishes to the party from whom he is buying or for whose he is selling before the completion of the bargain the name of the person for whom he is buying or selling as the case may be."

The defendants did not furnish to the plaintiff before the completion of the above mentioned sale notes or at all, the names of the persons for whom they were buying the shares comprised in these sale notes.

August settlement day in Hongkong in 1925 was August 22 and by an agreement in writing made between the plaintiff and the defendants on this last mentioned date it was agreed that the time for the performance of the above contracts should be extended until September 21.

Between August 22 and September 22, 1925, the plaintiff agreed to release the defendants in respect of a sale note comprising 1,000 Hongkong Tramway shares and the plaintiff agreed to sell these shares direct to Mr. F. Ellis.

On September 21, 1925, the plaintiff tendered to the defendants 5,000 Hongkong Tramway and 500 China Light and Power shares with properly executed transfer deeds but the defendants refused or neglected to take delivery of and pay for same.

An Unknown Arrangement

During September a new arrangement was made between the plaintiff and the defendants with regard to 1,500 Hongkong Tramways shares particulars of which arrangement are at present unknown to the plaintiff as the said arrangements were made by the plaintiff's brother in Hongkong.

During September or October, 1925, it was verbally agreed between the plaintiff and the defendants that the time for the performance of the balance of the contracts should be further extended until August settlement day, 1926, the defendants agreeing to pay to the plaintiff interest on the purchase money at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

On August settlement day, 1926, and thereafter the defendants have refused to take delivery of and pay for the said shares, notwithstanding the fact that the plaintiff agreed to allow to the defendants $3,000 upon their taking up and paying for the said shares.

Various dividends on the said shares have been received by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendants and have been credited to the account of the defendants.

The plaintiff has at all times been willing to deliver the said shares to the defendants.

The amount due from the defendants to the plaintiff as the price of the said shares is Hongkong $161,821.08 and plaintiff claims this amount in Shanghai currency together with interest, or in the alternative; damages for breach of the said contracts or in the further alternative; specific performance of the said contracts.

Statement of Defence

The defendants in their defence admit the various share transactions but say that they acted as brokers only and refer to the said sale notes for their terms.

The defendants contend that they were not under any obligation to furnish to the plaintiff before completion of the bargain, the names of the buyers, but in certain cases they did give the buyers' names which were. Cox & Co., Carroll Brothers, and G. P. & H. A. Lammert.

On August settlement day, 1925, the buyers of the shares failed to take up the said shares and defendants reported such failure to the plaintiff. Defendants admit that it was agreed that the time of performance of the buyers' contracts should be extended until September 21, 1925, but on that day, the buyers again failed to take up and pay for the said shares. They also admit that 1,500 shares were sold to third parties with the consent of plaintiff's brother but in respect of all transactions mentioned, the defendants were acting as brokers and not otherwise.

The defendants further say that the sum of $3,000 referred to by the plaintiff as an allowance, was a loan made to the plaintiff and is in no way connected with with the said share contracts.

Mr. Reader Harris, in outlining the case for the plaintiff, as set out in the Statement of Claim, and in reading from a considerable amount of correspondence which had passed between the parties, said that there had been many other transactions between the parties which were mentioned in some of the letters but these were no part of the present action.

Counsel cited a Hongkong case in which judgment had been given against brokers and mentioned that up to 1842, English law had applied in Hongkong and since then by ordinances. Counsel went on to say that it could not be said that there was a free market in June, 1925, as the Stock Exchange had been closed on account of the strikes and other troubles at that period. In regard to his client's claim for specific performance of the contracts, counsel quoted from the Earl of Halsbury's "Laws of England" as follows:—

"Specific performance will not as a rule be granted on a contract for the transfer of stock in the public funds. Where, however, a purchaser for some reason has no remedy at law, as for instance, where he is an equitable assignee of a contract for the purchase of stock, specific performance may, perhaps, be granted. Shares in companies have been held to stand upon a different footing, on the grounds that they are limited and not always available on the market. If however, there is free market in the shares in question, specific performance of a contract to purchase shares will not be granted because damages are an adequate remedy."

The Remedy Suggested

He contended that the remedy was the same as given in the Hongkong court which was an order for specific performance.

After quoting further cases and citing the law, counsel called the plaintiff to the witness box.

Witness said that his name was Emanuel Ezekiel Ellis and he was now a broker in Shanghai. He had been a broker in Shanghai for 10 years, and had been a member of the Hongkong stock exchange. He sold through Odell and Behar, 6,000 Hongkong tramway shares and 500 China Light and Power shares for delivery in August, 1925. He had held about 34,000 tramway shares on his own account. The Hongkong Stock Exchange had been closed at the end of June 1925 and after that time witness had come to Shanghai. Later on he returned to Hongkong and was informed that the defendant Behar had not met his August settlement. "I saw Mr. Behar," continued witness," and he asked me if I would grant him a month's extension, which I agreed to do". Later on, I again went to Shanghai and on September 9 I wrote a letter to Mr. Odell who had since returned to Hongkong asking what was going to be done. In reply I received a cable from Mr. Odell as follows: "I am doing my best for you."

Extension for a Year

After further negotiations, witness said that he had agreed to an extension of one year. In September, 1926, witness met Mr. Odell (the first defendant) and Mr. Odell suggested that "I should let him off something" continued witness. After discussion, it was agreed that the account should be reduced by $3,000 when all the tramway shares had been taken up. When September settlement day came along there were still left 3,500 shares. These shares had never been taken up by defendants although defendants had never denied liability until the filing of their defence in this action. Defendants had never given witness, the names of the purchasers of any of the shares, and moreover, it was not a common affair for brokers to inform their clients of the identity of buyers or sellers as the case might be. If the names of the buyers or sellers were disclosed these must be embodied in the contract. The shares, which are the subject of the present action, are now in Hongkong banks against loans, said the witness.

Cross examined by Mr. Macleod (counsel for the defendants), witness said there was no absolute scale of brokerage in Hongkong. The brokerage in the case of the tramway shares was 25 cents per share as was also the brokerage in the case of the China Light shares. Witness emphatically declared that it was very unusual for the names of buyers to be disclosed. The Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association have a rule similar to the Shanghai Share-brokers' Association on this subject. In reply to questions by counsel, witness said that he had not been a member of the Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association since 1924. He was now doing business in Shanghai and was a member of the Stock exchange here. He had left Hongkong permanently in June, 1925. He, however, returned there for a visit in connexion with the matter now before the court in September, 1925, but had not been back there since.

A Question of Set off

Counsel:—Since you commenced business in Shanghai, have you twice been compelled to default?—I did not pay Odell, and I failed to fulfill my settlement with Behar last March and I have not yet paid him. My attitude is that I put his indebtedness to me against my indebtedness to him. I take this attitude because he did not at that time repudiate his indebtedness to me.

Under further cross examination witness insisted that although he about 24,000 shares in 1925, they were all his own and there was no syndicate involved in the ownership. He had sold about 24,000 shares and had not sold short.

Counsel:—How many shares did you sell through other brokers?—About 10,000.

Continuing, witness insisted that he had never been told who the buyers of the shares, and defendants had never denied liability in the matter and the actual shares which had been tendered to the defendants were now in Hongkong.

Under re-examination, witness said that he still had 23,000 shares today and could deliver to defendants at any time.

Mr. Reader Harris then intimated that completed his case.

Mr. Macleod then addressed the Court for the defence citing cases and the law at length. He then called the second defendant to the witness box.

Second Defendant's Evidence

Witness said that he had been a member of the Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association in 1925-6. At the beginning of June 1925, plaintiff approached him to sell for his account the shares in the Hongkong tramways. Witness then detailed the shares he had sold and declared that he had told plaintiff in all transactions but two, the names of the buyers. Plaintiff had told him not to divulge his name in connexion with the transaction and, continued witness, "made me give my word of honour that I would not give his name as he was a member of a syndicate for these shares."

I accordingly did not at any time disclose that he was the seller. The Hongkong Stock Exchange was closed during June, 1925, and settlements were impossible. Banks refused to grant loans which they had previously promised. This was owing to the very serious trouble at Hongkong at that period. There was a financial crisis and the Government helped to fix matters up and suggested that brokers and clients should compromise.

On behalf of the buyers of the shares, witness said that he offered a compromise to the plaintiff but it was refused. Later, plaintiff wanted me to sign a new contract as principal but "I absolutely refused to do this" continued witness, "as I was never the principal." Plaintiff was very rude and there was a row. "It was then suggested that we should wait until Mr. Odell's return and we signed an agreement to do this."

On September 21, 1925, plaintiff's solicitor in Hongkong brought the shares to witness for his acceptance. He pointed out that the shares were bought for principals and volunteered to take plaintiff's solicitor round to the various buyers. This he did but not one of them would accept. All of them expressing their regret that they were not in a position to do so. "I then signed a document to the effect that plaintiff's solicitor and I had tendered the shares to buyers." "I have never admitted any liability in respect of these shares, they were bought for clients, any liability in respect of these shares, they were bought for clients, and Mr. Ellis was given the names—he asked for the names himself at the time the business was transacted" continued witness emphatically.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reader Harris, witness insisted that he had always given plaintiff the names of the buyers as requested.

This Newspaper Business

Counsel: If you had not given the names would you have been liable?—No.

Counsel asked further questions in regard to certain brokers' and witness said that he had only been a broker for two years and did not know. He admitted that on all the sale notes there was a clause "this contract is made subject to the rules of the Hongkong sharebrokers' association."

Counsel. If you were a client, would you not consider yourself fairly safe if you saw that clause on the bottom of a sale note. Witness did not reply and counsel proceeded to ask several other questions in regard to the procedure in Hongkong. Counsel then proceeded to quote from a Hongkong newspaper report of a recent share case.

Witness said that he knew Mr. P. Tester who was at one time secretary of the Hongkong Stock Exchange and a broker for 20 years. He could not, however, express any opinion on the evidence given by this gentlemen in the course of this recent case in Hongkong. This evidence was to the effect that the seller of shares is entitled to refuse to sell, when the name of the buyer is disclosed and the seller does not feel satisfied with the standing of the buyers. Witness agreed however that "buyer's name disclosed" was sometimes written on sale notes when the identity of the buyer had been divulged. He probably done it himself in respect of some other shares sold on a previous occasion to the plaintiff.

Counsel:—I put it to you that the name of a buyer is given by a broker when he is not prepared to vouch for the standing of the buyer. It is then put on the sale note, if the seller agrees to sell.

Witness:—I have not the experience—I don't agree—I don't like this newspaper business—I would like to study the question.

The case was then adjourned until this morning.

MISS VERNA MERSEREAUX AS MRS. DAVIDSON
MISS FLORENCE UNDERHILL AS AMEENA
MR. A.N. BAKER AS REV. DAVIDSON
MR. R. WILBUR AS QUARTERMASTER BATES
MR. E. CARTWRIGHT.
THE TRADER OF PAGO-PAGO.

THE WILBUR PLAYERS IN "RAIN"

Photo by A. E. Lilius, Paramount News, New York.

THE AMERICAN FLAG AT NANKING

This flag was rescued by Mr. Aleko E. Lilius, of the Paramount News, New York, on May 2, a the American Consulate, Nanking. From inquiries it is ascertained that when Nanking was attacked this flag was flying, and was subsequently flown upside down as a signal of distress, while it was subsequently shot at, spat and trampled upon. It is now in the U. S. Consulate-General at Shanghai. Mr. Davis, the U. S. Consul, is shown in this picture.

SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATES

Special Resolution for Disposal of Shares

An extraordinary general meeting of the Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld., was held yesterday at noon at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. Cecil Holliday & Co., Ld., 9 Foochow Road.

Dr. Chad. T. Kew was in the chair and he was supported by Messrs. A. H. Mancell, Chang Nieh-yun, and R. C. Phillippe (directors) and Mr. Donald Stewart, secretary. The total number of shares represented was 11,322.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—This meeting is being held to-day for the purpose of obtaining your sanction to the special resolution advertised in the "North-China Daily News" from April 23 to April 29 and also in this morning's issue. Only a very small proportion of the new shares remains unissued but it is necessary to hold this meeting before dealing with the balance.

Special Resolution

"That as regards the increase of the capital of the company duly authorized by the special resolution passed and confirmed at the extraordinary meetings of shareholders held on November 22, 1926, and December 8, 1926, respectively, and as regards the issue of those shares forming part of such increase of capital which have not been already taken up by the shareholders previously entitled to take up same, it is resolved that those shares shall be issued to such persons and in such manner as the directors shall consider expedient in the interests of the company."

Before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

One shareholder asked how many shares were not taken up and the chairman explained that only 4,548 out of 50,000 remained to be dealt with. There were no other questions.

The resolution was then proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. H. Mancell, and carried unanimously.

The chairman then announced that a confirmatory meeting would be held on May 24 at the same time when he hoped that all shareholders present at the meeting would attend.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

YANGTSZEPOO L. B. C. ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club was held last evening in the clubhouse (Wayside Park) at which Captain A. S. Malcolm presided, supported by Mr. W. Whitelock, secretary. A large number of enthusiasts were present and conducted an animated discussion of the season's prospects.

After the adoption of the report and accounts, proposed by Mr. J. Wallne and seconded by Mr. C. Richards, the meeting turned to the election of officers. The following were elected:—

Mr. G. Maffardo, honorary president, Mr. J. Shaw, president, Mr. J. Tweedie, vice-president, Mr. A. A. Malcolm captain, Captain A. S. Malcolm, vice-captain, Mr. W. Whitelock, secretary, Mr. W. J. Russell, treasurer and a committee consisting of Messrs. W. A. Train, J. C. Harvey, F. Rotheringham, A. S. Russell, and C. Richards.

Before adjourning the meeting passed hearty vote of thanks to the work of Mr. Whitelock, as secretary, to Mr. R. Peden, former president now on Home leave, and to the outgoing committee.

TOKYO, May 10.—The Cabinet has decided to appoint Mr. Junnosuke Inouye Governor of the Bank of Japan, replacing Mr. Otohiko Ishiki, who has resigned.—Reuter.

GT. WESTERN ROAD TRAGEDY

Evidence of Accused Constable and His Wife: Dead Dancer Met Once

Further evidence for the defence was given at the Provisional Court in the case in which Michael Parshekoff, former constable, is on trial in connexion with the murder of the Russian dancer, Clara Frelova.

Judge Li and Mr. Hamilton (Senior Consul's Deputy) heard the case and counsel appearing were Mr. E. T. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor, and Drs. O. Fischer and F. Wilhelm, for the defence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maitland as to a statement made by a Japanese and two pistols which accused is said to have offered to buy accused said the Japanese had no doubt made the statement purposely to injure him because it was from him that accused took his motor car back. With regard to the pistols, accused had returned these to their owner, whose name and address he did not know. He met this man several times daily when he was on duty. He did not buy the pistols as he did not find them suitable. He did not arrest this man because he saw no reason for so doing. He expected to see this man in court and had told his lawyers about the matter. Accused thought his lawyers had already got into touch with the man referred to.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Maitland, accused said he did not know of any other person in Municipal employ whose name was Mischa. His name was Mischa, but the name was a very common one.

Questioned by the Judge, accused said that he returned to Shanghai from Harbin on January 1, and Mr. O'Brien came to see him about the payment of the car at the beginning of February. Accused promised to pay O'Brien on February 14. He got $150 from his wife. He did not return the money to the Japanese when he took the car back because he wanted to press him for the balance of its price.

Re-examined by Dr. Fischer, Parshekoff said that he had met the dead dancer only once and that was on February 13. Before that time, he saw her several times in the street but did not even attempt to speak to her. He had been to the house of the Japanese two or three times to press for the balance of the sale price of the car, the first time with his wife and the second with his wife and another woman named Vera Lazareth.

At this juncture, Dr. Fischer asked the Court to send for this woman so that she could testify regarding the statements made by the Japanese to the police to the effect that he had seen accused with deceased on several occasions.

Defence Witnesses

After an adjournment, two witnesses for the defence were called, one being Miss Lazareth and the other was accused's wife. Miss Lazareth said she had known accused's wife since childhood and was present at a party on Russian New Year, when deceased was present. There was a large gathering and most of those present seemed to dislike the deceased. As witness had met her for the first time, she did not see anything peculiar. Witness went once with accused and his wife to the home of the Japanese when she heard accused ask him for the remaining part of the money, the sale price of his motor car.

Accused's wife said that on February 13, her husband took tiffin at home and went on duty in the afternoon. Accused telephoned to her the same day because he was worrying about her health. Later he telephoned again asking if she would attend a party. Witness said that she was not feeling well and that she would like to stay at home. Witness asked accused to stay at the station. She met her husband the next day and he was quite happy and gay. There was nothing suspicious about him. He came back on the afternoon of February 14 and Ivanovsky was also there. Ivanovsky asked her husband if he had seen his car because it was in a very bad condition. Accused was very much surprised at first and remarked that the car was clean as it had just been repaired. Ivanovsky then took them to see the car and later to a cinema show. Witness did not think that her husband was capable of murdering the deceased woman.

This completed the evidence and the hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

INTERESTING ASSAULT CASE

Foreign Witnesses at Variance in Provisional Court

Lieu Sz-kong was charged at the Provisional Court yesterday with assaulting a Chinese named Jang in Foochow Road on Monday by striking him with a knife.

Chinese constable 1909 having testified that accused was handed over to him by a foreigner at noon on Monday, complainant said that accused called him out of his office, caught him by the collar and attempted to strike him with a knife.

Mr. M. L. Gutbezahl said that he heard a noise so he went outside where he saw accused with a knife in his hand: two Chinese were holding him.

Accused said that he had only married a short time ago and complainant was a friend of his. He recently heard that complainant was molesting his wife and, on Monday, after he had had some drinks, he met complainant and asked him if what he had heard was true. He was not striking him with a knife: he only had the knife in his hand because he was peeling fruit and could not put it away.

Mr. A. Corritt said accused was his servant. He wished to testify as to accused's good character and to say how surprised he was to hear of his affair. Accused had a good-looking wife and, of late, witness had noticed a number of people hanging about the kitchen. This seemed to annoy accused very much. Witness pointed out that accused only had a pocket knife in his hand and a dagger or a revolver.

Mr. Gutbezahl, in answer to the judge, said he saw the knife in accused's hand and two Chinese holding him. Complainant had run away. Witness spoke to accused in English and he replied in English that he wanted to kill Jang. Complainant had worked in his office for five years. When he saw accused with the knife it was closed but it was open when he was brought into his office.

Mr. Corritt mentioned that accused understood very little English and the fact that the knife was closed proved that accused was not going to use it, so what what complainant's master said about the killing could not be true.

Mr. Gutbezahl—The last witness seems to accuse me to telling lies. I told the police what I saw and they asked me to come to court to testify, so I have done so.

Complainant, questioned by the judge, said accused came upon him and seized hold of him and then took out his knife. The others held him and witness went away as he thought the affair had ended.

The judge then announced that he would adjourn the case for the appearance of other witnesses.

Mr. Corritt said that if the court were going to adjourn the case he would like the court to grant bail.

The judge asked accused if he could produce bail in the sum of $300 but the accused replied that he could not. Mr. Corritt then addressed the Court and said that he would give his business as security.

The case was then adjourned.

CHINA NURSES' ASSOC'N ENTERTAINED

A pleasant garden party was given at the Victoria Nursing Home yesterday afternoon by Miss E. Summerskill, matron of the hospital for visiting nurses belonging to the Nurses' Association of China. Miss Summerskill and the 13 nursing sisters attached to the Home acted as hostesses and greeted the large number of guests who attended. Tea was served in the garden which at this season is particularly attractive and a great deal of interest attached to the fact that many of the visitors were refugees from numerous inland places in China.

Among those who attended were Lady Barton, Mrs. J. L. Maxwell, president of the Nurses' Association, Miss Hope Bell, secretary of the association, Mrs. E. L. Marsh, Mrs. E. G. Gauntlett, Miss C. Macre, matron of the British hospital at 10 Kiukiang Road and all the nursing sisters attached to the British military. A large group of Chinese nurses from the Shantang Road Hospital, St. Luke's and the hospital at West Gate were also among the guests.

THE DAVIS CUP

Results in Preliminary Rounds

Barcelona, May 9.

In their Davis Cup tie Spain and India have each won a singles match. Antonio Juanico (Spain) to-day beat A. H. Fyzee (India) by 2—6, 6—3, 5—6, 6—4, 6—1, and K. Prasada (India) beat E. Planer (Spain) by 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.—Reuter.

Dublin, May 9.

In the Davis Cup tie between South Africa and Ireland the former won the two remaining singles, Condon beating Mahony by 6—0, 8—6, 6—3, and Spence beat Meldon by 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. South Africa won all five matches.—Reuter.

London, May 9.

In the remaining matches of the Davis Cup tie between England and Sweden at Birmingham, Malmstroen (Sweden) beat C. H. Kingsley (England) by 6—4, 6—2, 6—3, and E. Higgs (England) beat Garell (Sweden) by 8—6, 8—6, 3—6, 9—7. England thus wins the tie by four matches to one.—Reuter.

BOXING

The International Sporting Club are holding another boxing tournament to-morrow night at the Carlton commencing at 9 p.m. The bouts are expected to be exceptionally interesting and an added attraction will be the American Marines band which will play selections during the evening.

BILLIARDS

C. W. Porter Qualifies for Final in Sensational Game with A. W. Pennell

Probably the finest game ever seen in Shanghai between amateurs was played in the Town Hall yesterday by C. W. Portez and A. W. Pennell in the first semi-final of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Association senior Championship. Porter won by the narrow margin of 1,000-969.

The early play was a trifle tame with Pennell mostly in the lead. Then Porter came on with a break of 60 and was ahead at 300. From this they went ding-dong to the finish of the first session, Porter making breaks of 58 and 46, and Pennell 44, 22, 45 and 31 unfinished, the latter giving him his points at 500-478.

Again after dinner play started slowly, Pennell's break ending at 35 and Porter answering a later effort of 28 with 42. Then Pennell scored a splendid 110, working principally the top and middle pockets off the red, keeping the white handy to maintain the break under the new rule. Porter kept in the game with 40, 39 and several lesser breaks and the score was called 688-680. Then Pennell showed another fine break, but early lost the white and was compelled to concede a miss at 74. Two visits later he put on a fine all round break of 102, which made him 872-692.

Porter replied with 43, 25, 20 and a clever 76 and when Pennell turned 900, his opponents was up to 858. The last hundred was most exciting. Both players obviously were feeling the strain and lost the well-judged strength and control so apparent up to this point. Either repeatedly could have run out if playing up to true form.

Porter stuck it the best and finally managed to get ahead at 962-956. Again Pennell seemed to have the game at his mercy but was worried by the white obstructing his favourite long losers to the top pockets and he failed at 11. Then Porter opened out, but at 37 stopped one point short of game. Pennell executed a wonderful cannon and was left with an easy winning hazard, but he drove hard at it and failed, leaving Porter a sitter and the game was called at 1,000-969 for Porter, after a really wonderful exhibition by both men, deserving of a far bigger attendance than 50.

To-night (at 5.15 and 9 p.m.) there should be an equally exciting game in the other semi-final between R. C. K. Johnson and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.

REVOLVER SHOOTING

Machine Gun Company, S.V.C.

The following were the best scores made in revolver shooting for the March, April and May Monthly Cups, fired on Sunday:—

March Monthly Cup

"A" CLASS

	Gross	H'cap.	Net
Lt. R. B. Roach	96	17	79.53*
Z/Lt. L. D. Watts	97	20	79.6
Sgt. W. S. Harvie	90	3	79.1

*2nd win, spoon, future h'cap. 20 per cent.

"A" CLASS

L/Cpl. C. F. Pulman	49	10	39
L/Cpl. G. Wilkinson	36	—	36
Sgt. A. C. Ellis	37	3	35.49

*4th win, cup, passes to "A" Class.

"C" CLASS

Dvr. K. E. Plowright	24	3	21.24*
Dvr. H. W. Kingdon	20	—	20
Dvr. J. Moulem	10	—	10

*2nd win, spoon, passes to "B" Class.

April Monthly Cup

"A" CLASS

	Gross	H'cap.	Net
L/Cpl. C. F. Pulman	97	—	97 *
Sgt. W. S. Harvie	34	3	32.96
Lt. R. B. Roach	41	20	32.8

*1st win, spoon, future h'cap 3 per cent.

"B" CLASS

Dvr. H. P. Surrey	43	—	43 *
Dvr. H. B. Wilson	42	3	40.74
Major W. C. Bond	37	—	37

*1st win, spoon, future h'cap. 3 per cent.

"C" CLASS

Dvr. H. W. Kingdon	36	—	36 *
Dvr. W. H. J. Twilley	26	—	26
Dvr. A. Fackey	16	—	16

*1st win, spoon, future h'cap. 3 per cent.

May Monthly Cup

"A" CLASS

	Gross	H'cap.	Net
L/Cpl. C. F. Pulman	59	2	57.82*
Lt. R. B. Roach	38	20	30.4
Cpl. R. C. Johnson	28	—	28

*2nd win, spoon, future h'cap. 2 per cent.

"B" CLASS

Dvr. C. H. Whitaker	32	7	29.76*
Sgt. J. Huxley	29	—	29
Dvr. C. R. Gooding	26	—	26

*3rd win, cup, passes to "A Class.

"C" CLASS

Dvr. J. Moulem	13	—	13 *
Dvr. H. W. Kingdon	12	3	11.64
Dvr. A. Fackey	0	—	0

*1st win, spoon, future h'cap. 3 per cent.

Eastern Times Cup

L/Cpl. C. F. Pulman	169
Dvr. H. P. Surrey	152
Cpl. H. F. Newton	144

HOME CRICKET

Worcestershire Defeated by Leicester

London, May 9.

Playing at Worcester, Leicester beat Worcestershire by five wickets. The home side batted first, scoring 148 of which M. Jewell scored 53. Skelding took four wickets for 53 runs.

Leicester only scored 141 in reply, Root taking six wickets for 45 and Turbox four wickets for 49 runs. However Worcester were then dismissed for 83. Astill getting six wickets for 20 runs, and Leicester knocked off the 91 runs required to win for the loss of five wickets.—Reuter.

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No. 229 AVENUE DU ROI ALBERT

To-day, Wednesday, May 11, 1927, at 10 a.m.

Superior

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

Comprising:—

HALL.—Chinese carved framed mirror, ENAMELLED SQUARE HEATING STOVE, black wood curio stands, FINE AXMINSTER STAIR CARPET, etc.

DRAWING ROOM.—Fine Tientsin carpets, black wood low table, gilt framed bevelled mirrors, red chenille curtains, black wood jardiniere stands, teapoys, marble clock, CRETONNE UPHOLSTERED DOUBLE SPRING DRAWING ROOM SUITE, silver ware cabinet with plate glass shelves, table, cushions, etc.

DINING ROOM.—Blue Axminster carpet, brass coal box, arm chairs, velvet curtains, teak folding card table, mah jong set, marble bust and column stand, oak book case, books teak extension dining table, teak dining chairs, 3-fold screen, silver ware cabinet, silver ware, crockery, glass ware, ice chest, floor polishers, etc.

BEDROOMS.—Axminster carpets, white enamelled dressing tables with bevelled mirrors, chest of drawers, tables, cupboards, double bedsteads, zinc lined ottoman sofa, writing desk, arm chairs, curtains, etc.

GOOD ELECTRIC FITTINGS THROUGHOUT.
PANTRY AND KITCHEN AS USUAL.

ALSO

1 GOOD CHIME CLOCK
1 4-BLADE CEILING FAN WITH LIGHTS
2 SALAMANDRE STOVES
1 CHICKEN HOUSE

NOW ON VIEW.

IN FRONT SALESROOM

To-day, Wednesday, May 11, 1927, at 10 a.m.

Excellent

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEAR SKIN RUGS, CUT GLASS WARE, BINOCULARS, DOGS AND SUNDRIES

Comprising:—

Iron bath tubs, porcelain wash basins, kitchen sinks, ice chests, gramophone, carpets, curtains, screens, clocks, iron and wooden double and single bedsteads, Simmons child's cots, teapoys, tapestry covered drawing room suite, TEAK BEDROOM SUITE, plush easy chairs, medicine cabinet, double spring couch, arm chairs, book case, writing desks, desk chairs, filing cabinets, pictures, books, crockery, Chinese porcelain and bronze curios, and sundries.

ALSO

1 OAK DARK STAINED "LOUIS" STYLE DINING ROOM SUITE (new) made by V. K. Shen, 2 new oak ice chest
1 BLACK STAINED CANE PANELLED TAPESTRY UPHOLSTERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE COMPRISING ONE COUCH AND FOUR HANDSOME EASY CHAIRS (new)
1 MAHOGANY STAINED INLAID LARGE BEDROOM SUITE (new)
1 OAK STAINED SMALL BEDROOM SUITE (new)
1 SIMMONS DOUBLE BEDSTEAD WITH SPRING AND MATTRESS
1 LOT OFFICE FURNITURE, 1 copying press
1 Pathe GRAMOPHONE WITH TWO SOUND BOXES AND RECORDS
1 PATHE BABY CINEMA MACHINE WITH FILMS
1 3a EASTMAN KODAK 8 x 14 WITH PLATE HOLDERS, etc.
2 RADIO SETS, 4 electric table fans 200 and 110 volts
1 lot French glass ware, 2 Salamandre stoves
3 LARGE WHITE AND BLACK BEAR FURS
1 sporting rifle
1 white and brown furs
1 lot best quality American cut glass ware
5 pair new binoculars with leather cases
4 black puppies, retrievers

NOW ON VIEW.

SALVAGE AUCTION

Having been favoured with instructions from the CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction at

N.K.K. WHARF, POOTUNG

To-day, Wednesday, May 11, 1927, at 2.30 p.m.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND SUNDRIES

Comprising:—

7,129 sacks flour, 83 bales cotton yarn, seven bales cotton sheeting, 1,828 bags ground nut shelled, 500 bales ground nut cake, 96 bales sul. ammonia, 45 bundles and bales ramie, 10 bales duck feather, 20 bales paper, 40 cases and 45 drums aniline dye, four cases Chinese ink, four packages medicine, 25 cases yellow wax, three bundles hemp, 1,250 pieces small bean cakes, 41 packages, vermicelli, 54 bales tobacco leaf, 20 kegs iron nails, five bales buffalo sinew, 100 bales vegetable tallow, six cases new brass cymbals, 40 bundles fragrant wood, 458 cases and 84 packages fire crackers, 40 cases betal nut, 10 bales Chinese root, 92 bales straw boards, 269 bales yellow beans, 80 bales bamboo leaf, 55 bags red melon seed and four bales apricots seeds.

75 BALES RAW COTTON

ex s.s. "PALING MARU" and more or less damaged by water.

NOTE:—BUYERS MUST PAY A DEPOSIT OF 20% ON THE FALL OF THE HAMMER.

NOW ON VIEW.

IN MIDDLE SALESROOM

On Thursday, May 12, 1927, commencing at 10 a.m.

Useful

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CLOTHING AND SUNDRIES

Comprising:—

Mirror back wardrobes, mirror back dressing tables, chest of drawers, wash stands, mirror back hat stands, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads, couches, sofas, easy chairs, dining tables and chairs, dinner wagons, sideboards, flat nd roll top desks, books, cardigus, book cabinets, square tables, chairs, ELECTRIC TABLE FANS "G. E." "CORONA" PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS, carpets, gramophone and records, pictures, vases, ice cream freezers, begatelle board, tennis rackets, tricycles, perambulators, scolters, ice chests, etc., etc.

ALSO

NEW LADIES' SHOES, and a large assortment of gent's and lady's clothing, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW.

IN CARGO SALESROOM

On Thursday, May 12, 1927, at 2.30 p.m.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SUPERIOR WINES, LIQUORS AND SUNDRIES

Comprising:—

10 CASES IMPERATOR MOUSSEUX, 10 cases "Hulstkamp's" cognac vieux, 10 cases cognac 'Fine Champagne,' three cases 'Cedar Brook' whisky, four cases artificial silk twist, three bales artificial silk tuft, nine parcels artificial wool yarn, three parcels artificial wool tops, eight pieces embroideries, 20 TABLE COVERS, 600 DOZEN ELASTIC GARTERS, 60 boxes M. B. K. preparations, one case tooth brushes, five dozen cigar holders, six cases iron and normal pressure filters, FILTER CYLINDERS, two sock weaving machines, ONE LOT MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES AND CUSHION COVERS, 12 bundles letter files, one case dried w'barries, 209 pieces and 10 bundles iron, steel bars, plates, wire netting, tubes, 64 files, one iron scissors, one enamelled iron lavatory (damaged), one closet pan, ONE CASE CELLULOID BUTTONS, two cases Gruyer cheese (damaged), 14 "FREZO" ICE CREAM FREEZERS, 13 Daisy, air rifles, NINE DOZEN STRAW HATS, six cases impression paper (damaged), two cases cigarettes, one dozen Dewar bottles (broken), Panama hats, ONE CASE COTTON CREPE, one case white cotton shirts (damaged), two cases handkerchiefs and cuff links (damaged), 10 cases brandy, 61 tins assorted jam, accordeons, lamps, permanent wall calendars, letter and paper folding files, sample cuttings, bowler hats, 19 dozen half hose.

NOW ON VIEW.

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IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Friday, May 13, 1927, commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

A Superior collection of

LADIES' NEW AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES, SPRING DRESSES, LADIES' OVERCOATS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, SILK KIMONOS, TABLE LINEN, LADIES' HAND BAGS, FUR BOAS, BOYS' AND LADIES' BELTS, SILK SOCKS, PYJAMAS, SILK SCARFS, etc., etc.

ON VIEW WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

WINE AUCTIONS

During the month of May, 1927, we will hold several sales by AUCTION OF WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS AND LIQUEURS and would be glad to receive small or large lots for inclusion in the Auctions to be held.

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At Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., Godown No. Y4, Pootung

On Wednesday, May 18, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

58 COILS STEEL WIRE ROPE

Cir.	Dia.	Strs.	Length	Weighing	Call	Strength	Tons
2 "	1 "	6 x 24	720 Ft.	800 lb.	26	28.1	
3 "	1¼"	"	"	1,100 "	31	38.7	24½
4¼"	1½"	"	"	1,530 "	1	62.3	

ON VIEW TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1927, AND MORNING OF SALE.

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Having been favoured with instructions from F. R. SCOTT, Esq. will sell by Public Auction at the premises No. 75 ROUTE FERGUSON

To-day, Wednesday, May 11, 1927, commencing at 10 a.m.

The whole of the Superior and Excellent

Household Furniture and Effects

Comprising:—

HALL, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED AND BATHROOM REQUISITES
Including:—

Axminster Carpets, Japanese Mattings, Fire Brasses, Oak Wood Book Shelves, Mahogany Flat Top Desk and Revolving Top Chair, Black Stained Teak Wood Round Table, Morriss Chair with Morocco Leather Covered Cushions, Cretonne Covered Double Spring Couch and Easy Chairs, Copper Mounted Teak Wood Mirror Back, Sideboard, Cellarette, Glass Ware Cabinet, 4-fold Screen, Extension Dining Table and Chairs to-match, Glass and Crockery Ware, Axminster Stair Carpet and Heavy Brass Rods, Large Linen Cupboard, Mahogany Stained Card and Folding Tables, Japanese Silk Embroidered 4-fold Screen, Sofa, Wicker Couches and Chairs, Grey and White Enamelled and Oak Stained Teak Wood Bed Room Suites, Single Teak Wood Bedsteads with Bedding, Simmons' Day Bed, White Enamelled Nursery Furniture, Childs' White Painted Iron, Velvet and Serge Curtains, etc., etc., etc.

ALSO

1 Fine Toned Cottage Piano by "Sir Herbert Marshall Sons & Rose"
1 Large Victrola with Record Cabinet Combined
1 "Bohn Syphon" Large Nickel Mounted White Enamelled Refrigerator
1 "Singer" Treadle Sewing Machine
1 Small American White Enamelled Iron Safe with Combination Lock
4 Portable Electric Oscillating Fans 110 Volts
2 Croquet Sets
2 Tennis Nets with Wooden Poles
1 Set Lawn Bowls

NOW ON VIEW.
Catalogues on the premises.

7657

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,
LIMITED

having been favoured with instructions from the CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction at the premises

No. 634 RUE DU PERE FROC (Rue de l'Observatoire)

To-day, Wednesday, May 11, 1927, commencing at 10 a.m.

Comprising:—

HALL, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED AND BATHROOM REQUISITES
Including:—

Japanese Matting Carpets, Coir Matting, Brass Mounted Wooden Fenders, Bevel Edged Mirror Back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Black Wood Curio Stand, and Table Lamps, Brass Top Tea Table, Double Spring Couch and Easy Chairs, Mahogany Stained Consol Table with Bevel Edged Mirror, Book Case, Card Table Round Stoves, Silk Covered Drawing Room Furniture, in Mahogany Stained Frames, Oak Wood Sideboard, Cellarette, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, White Painted Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chest of Drawers, Round Table and Chairs, Wooden and Iron Bedsteads with Bedding, Pictures, Curtains, Electric Fan and Lights, Vases and Ornaments, etc., etc.

ALSO

A LOT OF GLASS WARE.
6 LADIES' NEW SUMMER DRESSES.

NOW ON VIEW.
Catalogues on the premises.

7700

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

will sell at Salesroom No. 11 HANKOW ROAD

On Friday, May 13, 1927 commencing at 10 a.m.

Useful

Household Furniture and Sundries

Comprising:—

Tientsin Carpets, Round Stoves, Card Tables, Oak Stained Jardiniere Stands, Writing Tables, Desk Chairs, Glass Door Book Cases, Typewriters, Wicker Furniture, Double Spring Couches and Easy Chairs, Oak Wood Glass Ware Cabinet, Mirror Back Sideboards, Cellarettes, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Ice Chests, Teak Wood and White Enamelled Bedroom Furniture with Bevel Edged Mirrors, Double and Single Brass, Wooden and Simmons Iron Bedsteads with Bedding, Childs Iron Cots, Gents and Lady's Clothing, Pictures, E. P. Glass and Crockery Ware, etc., etc., etc.

ALSO

50 Pairs New Lace Curtains
1 "Milner's" Iron Safe
1 German Iron Safe
1 "Whitfield" Iron Safe
1 Electric Ceiling Fan with 4-blades, 200 Volt.
2 "Winchester" Sporting Rifles
1 Electric Vacuum Cleaner

ON VIEW MORNING OF SALE.

7880

AUCTIONS

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

will sell at their Public Auction

To-day, Wednesday, May 11, 1927, at 5 p.m.

Lot No.

1 GREY SUB GRIFFIN, E/208, 13.2.
2 DUN PONY.
3 ROAN GRIFFIN, E/1088.
4 GREY SUB GRIFFIN.
5 BAY PONY.
6 CHESTNUT GRIFFIN, E/344.
7 BAY PONY, "Z" Class.
8 CHESTNUT GRIFFIN "Z" Class.
9 GREY GRIFFIN, E/963, 13.2, "Y" Class.
10 CHESTNUT GRIFFIN, E/971, 13.1, "Y" Class.
11 BAY SUB GRIFFIN, C. J. C. 1927 sub.
12 BROWN PONY.
13 COMPRADORSHIP, brown, 13.0, bold jumper and good polo pony.
14 CHESTNUT PONY, excellent jumper and good polo pony.
15 FANCYLIGHT, grey, 13.0, C. J. C. 1927 sub.
15 KNIGHT OF THE WILDERNESS, grey griffin, 13.0, jumps takes side saddle.
17 WINSOME, grey, 13.1, Kiangwan 1926 sub.
18 TRACY TUPMAN, grey, 13.1, Spring griffin.
19 SNODGRASS, brown, 13.0, S. R. C. 1927 sub, placed several times.
20 DUNWELL, dun, 12.3, griffin, 1925, winner twice and placed several times, guaranteed in sound condition.
21 MELROSE, chestnut griffin, 13.1, "Y" Class, fast and quiet, paper hunted last season, broken to stick and ball, ridden by a lady.
22 GREY SUB GRIFFIN.
23 GREY PONY, 13.2, seven years old, sound and up to weight, an easy ride, carries a lady.
24 MUSTAPHA, black, 13.2, excellent jumper paper hunted last season and has taken steeplechase course.
25 FRANK, skewbald, 13.2, hunted for last two seasons by heavy weight, strong reliable pony.
26 HYPINK, grey, 13.2, very good jumper, up to weight, ridden in several paper hunts.
27 SUTHERLAND, bay, 13.0, placed second in Spring Races and should make good polo pony.
28 DON ROBERTO, dun, 13.3, crosshred.
29 REICHSGRAF, late Christmas Bond, brown, won a hunt last season, up to weight and good jumper.
30 TIPSY CAKE, bay, 13.1, winner of many races on the flat and steeplechases.
31 CHEYNEY, brown, 13.1.
32 MIMOSA BELL, grey, 13.2, Kiangwan 1926 sub griffin, winner of a race and placed several times.
33 GREY SUB GRIFFIN, E/540, of C. J. C. 1927 sub.
34 ONE CHILDREN'S PONY, regularly ridden by children.
35 ASHCROFT, bay, 13.1, placed on the flat four times, very strong, excellent jumper, good cross country should make a good polo pony.
36 GREY SUB GRIFFIN, E/1026, 13.0, S. R. C. 1927 Autumn sub griffin, eligible for Autumn sub races.
37 MONA, black galloway mare, 14.0, guaranteed, perfectly sound, perfectly trained hunter, will jump anything, excellent manners.

Also to be sold.

TWO HORSE SOWTER SADDLES
ONE TWO LBS SOWTER RACING SADDLE (new)
ONE FOUR LBS SOWTER RACING SADDLE (new)

7931

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AUCTIONS

UNION AUCTIONEERING CO.

118 NINGPO ROAD

favoured with instruction from the CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction at

No. 319 ROUTE VALLON (near Avenue du Roi Albert)

To-day, Wednesday, May 11, 1927, commencing at 10 a.m.

Excellent

Household Furniture and Effects

Comprising:—

HALL.—Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, hall table and settee, carved black wood long table, stools, jardiniere stand, CHINESE SILK WALL HANGING, Cuckoo clock, pictures, porcelain vases and bowls, etc.

DRAWING ROOM.—Peking carpet, fire brasses, coal box, CANTON HARD WOOD HEAVY CARVED DRAGON DESIGN SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CURIO CABINET, round and oblong tables, floor lamp jardiniere stands, hearth stool, lace curtains, gilt frame oil painting, bronze ornaments, etc.

DINING ROOM.—Brussels carpet, tapestry covered double spring couch and easy chairs, GILT FRAME BEVELLED EDGED WALL MIRROR, water coloured, tapestry curtains, MANILA HARD WOOD CANE PANEL DINING ROOM SUITE, silver ware cabinet, high screen, black wood high jardiniere stand, folding card table, LARGE BLACK WOOD FRAME TABLE CLOCK, E. P. glass and crockery ware, etc.

TWO BEDROOMS.—Matting carpets, CARVING MANILA HARD WOOD "MAPLE" DESIGN BEDROOM FURNITURE, complete "Simmons" white enamelled iron bedsteads with bedding, sliding door book case, escritoire, velvet curtains, coloured pictures, etc.

PANTRY AND KITCHEN AS USUAL

GOOD ELECTRIC FITTINGS

ALSO

1 fine toned cottage piano by "Mozart"
1 heavy brass mounted Korean chest
2 electric table fans
A fine collection of Chinese curios

NOW ON VIEW.

7758

UNION AUCTIONEERING CO.

Telephone Central 3747

favoured with instruction from the CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction at their Salesroom

On Thursday, May 12, 1927, commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

A large number of

Valuable Ancient Chinese Curios, Carved Ivory, Jade and Agate Ornaments

of the Dang, Song, Yuen and Ming Chinese Dynasties newly imported from Peking.

Note:—This is a very interesting collection the sale of which there are no reserve prices.

Comprising:—

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SWIMMING

The advent of warmer weather makes possible a revival of interest in aquatics, and local followers of the art of natation now are getting busy for the coming season. The first bath opened for use this year was the Municipal Bath, at the end of North Szechuen Road Extension, to which access was given on May 1. Next in order probably will be the piscine of the Cercle Sportif Francais, which is to be filled on the 14th, though the Rowing Club's tank will be a close contender for second honours, as it is likely this bath will be ready for use by next Monday.

In the case of the Rowing Club's bath, advantage is being taken of the necessity for sundry refitments after vacation of the premises by the Volunteers to repaint the building, which doubtless will look very dressy by the opening date. The club is fortunate in having a very keen bath sub-committee this year, and a very successful season is anticipated. It will, however, be difficult to find anyone to replace the energetic Mr. R. G. Woodhead, who goes on long leave in about a fortnight's time. The committee of the Rowing Club are tendering Mr. Woodhead a complimentary farewell dinner on May 21, when all other members of the club who wish to attend may do so, the venue being the Astor House Hotel.

League Possibilities

Especially in the department of water polo is the coming season likely to be a record one. The presence of the various troops of the Defence Force opens up great possibilities for not merely a successful local water polo league, comprising one or more entries from the military, but also a special Navy, Army, and Air Force league. In this connexion there has been an expression of the desirability of an early start being made. It will be recalled that in 1926, owing to the late starting of the local league, there was a tremendous congestion of fixtures towards the end of the season, which, apart from more or less obviating the possibility of practice other than in the league matches, and then only for the selected players, had the further disadvantage of placing somewhat too great a strain on contestants for championship honours, most of whom also are prominent in water polo. It is anticipated that within the next week a meeting of the delegates to the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association will be called, when arrangements will be made for the coming league season, and a definite and formal invitation sent to the Kobe Rowing and Athletic Club, whose turn it is to visit Shanghai and give our men an opportunity of showing up better than last year, when all the water polo games went to the home team, to the surprise of all devotees of the game on this side of the China Sea, who anticipated a repetition of our success in 1920.

The Kobe Rowing and Athletic Club is an organization of true enthusiasts, and the members seem never so happy as when they are entertaining visiting teams. Thus, they already have sent our Rowing Club an invitation to an interport rowing regatta to be held at Mirume on June 12. Regrettably, it has been found impossible to accept this invitation, and even it has been found necessary to let our Spring Regatta go by the board this year. In November there is a possibility of an interport rowing regatta being staged at Singapore, whence invitations have been issued to Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. If this materialises it will be the most remote venue that ever has attracted Shanghai oarsmen.

Big Hopes

There also is the hope that this year will mark the entry of a water polo VII from the Columbia Country Club, which numbers among its members several swimmers and diving men of outstanding merit. If the still-glowing embers of the International Swimming Club can be fanned back into flame, and a Police team get together, and at least one team from the united services, it may readily be seen that a league of such proportions as we never have had here before will eventuate in 1927. The construction of a bath in Jessfield Park would go a long way towards encouraging further interest in this health-giving sport.

In view of the controversy that marred many of the games in last year's league, it is gratifying to learn that at least one new referee has been discovered—a gentleman who cannot be accused of any prejudiced affiliations, who has had considerable experience of the game at Home and, almost best of all, who is a strict disciplinarian.

As an instance of the progress made within recent years here by the lady swimmers, it even is rumoured that teams representative of the Rowing Club and the Cercle Sportif Francais, from among the feminine stars of both clubs, will organize a series of games on their own.

THE present North v. South argument has added another curiosity to translated Chinese—Northern Army "Route" and Eastern Army "Route." Exactly what does "route" mean in this instance?

THE late Miss Emily Patridge, of Aston Lodge, Lillington Road, Leamington Spa, second daughter of the late Capt. Dan Patridge, of Shanghai, left an estate of gross value of £4,433 (net personalty £4,151).

CHRISTIE'S are selling on May 24 and 25, the important collection of early Chinese porcelain and objects of art formed by Mr. John Love, of Northwood, Middlesex. Some of the articles are illustrated in R. L. Hobson's "Wares of the Ming Dynasty," and several date from the earlier years of the 15th century. The strength of the collection lies in its articles of the Ming period, but there are also some fine pieces of later periods.

STONEMASON'S LUNG

The Menace of Sandstone

The discussion in the House of Commons on the kind of stone to be used in the repair of the Houses of Parliament raised some very interesting questions. Perhaps the most interesting point is that health grounds were urged against the use of the Stancliffe stone, recommended because it is a siliceous sandstone, writes Sir Thomas Legge, late Senior Medical Inspector of Factories in the "Manchester Guardian."

The presence of free silica in high proportion—over 80 per cent—in a stone is the stonemason's bane. Fortunately only sandstones, gritstones, freestones, ganister, flint, and quartz contain this high proportion. Limestone, Bath stone, the beautiful oolite stone used in the Cotswold district, and Portland stone, the most beautiful building stone of all, do not contain free silica, and the dressing of them does not damage the lungs. Cement, too, although exceedingly dusty in the making, does not harm the lungs either. Granite contains about 30 per cent. of free silica and, although the monumental mason may raise clouds of dust with the pneumatic tools he uses, cannot be shown to be very injurious.

The crushing of flint, on the other hand, and the use of crushed flint in "pedding" China in Staffordshire "goes for" the lungs in time. And so it is with the blasting and drilling of quartz in the South African mines and elsewhere. This has been the most prolific source of silicosis ever known, and has, in consequence, led to the most drastic action ever undertaken to deal, by way of medical examination and compensation, with the malady under the Fibroid Phthisis Act. Doubtless its success has paid for the great expense entailed over and over again.

In Great Britain the quarrying and dressing of sandstones, whether in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, or round Edinburgh—Edinburgh is largely built of freestone—must have cost innumerable lives. The geology of Derbyshire indeed has been mapped out simply by the death-rate from phthisis—high on the sandstone areas, low on the limestone. This point is convincingly summarised by the Registrar General's figures showing that, as compared with 142 of the average male population between 25 and 65 years of age who die of phthisis, there die 127 granite dressers, 129 limestone dressers, and 415 sandstone masons.

The Dangerous Dust

Naturally only the finest dust will enter the lungs, and the dust that does the harm is finer even than that which can be seen floating in a beam of sunlight in a room. Over 90 per cent. of these harmful particles are under 1-15,000th of an inch in diameter. After a blasting operation in a gold mine one cubic foot has been found to contain as many as 20,000 million particles less than 1-3,000th of an inch in diameter. The old long-accepted view that the spicules damaged the lung tissue by their sharp points and so set up the inflammation is giving way now to a chemical view that there is something inherently wicked about silica—that it is in itself a sort of poison. The ultimate effects of silicosis are even slower to show themselves than in the case of lead poisoning. Years invariably elapse before the shortness of breath—the result of the slow but sure encroachment on the air spaces,—which is the cardinal symptom, makes work difficult, and, to add to the trouble, the tubercle bacillus is as likely as not to find a nidus in the weakened lung. At present, unfortunately, methods of removing the dust at the point of production in chipping and dressing by hand have failed, although invention may yet find a way. Wetting the stone is a very partial success.

The principle on which the Miners' Phthisis Bureau of South Africa and the scheme under the Silicosis Acts in force in this country applying to a specified group of industries are based is by periodic medical examination of the workers to remove these found in the early stages from the dusty work, with compensation according to the degree of incapacity.

How do you wake these mornings? Fresh and fit, or dull, depressed and ill-tempered? If the later most probably your liver is to blame, for which trouble Pinkettes are the ideal remedy. As gently as nature Pinkettes stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, banish biliousness and sick headaches, clear the skin, purify the breath, prevent diarrhoea and dysentery, relieve Piles. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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GERMANY'S DREAM OF THE FUTURE

£35,000,000 Expenditure for an Army of 110,000

Berlin, March 28.—The debate on the Army and Navy Estimates began in the Reichstag to-day. The military and naval expenditure in the German Budget for 1927 totals 697,005,830 marks (£34,850,191), an enormous sum for an army only 100,000 strong and a small navy with a tonnage of only one-tenth that of the German pre-war navy.

Socialist criticism of the estimates has been severe, but fruitless. It is not likely that they will be reduced appreciably by the efforts of the Parliamentary Opposition. Public sentiment is not very strong on the matter. In the Reichstag there is almost a sure majority for as big and as expensive a German army and navy as will be tolerated by the Great Powers. Not only amongst the Socialists but even in the Centre party there would be some support for the total abolition of the German army and navy, a pacifist gesture Germany could afford because her armed forces are at present not such that they could resist foreign invasion. Indeed, Germany would probably be stronger without them than with them. But the possibility that her army and navy are her weakness rather than her strength does not commend itself to the Reichstag.

Partial Disarmament

Every agitation for total or partial disarmament on Germany's part is paralysed by the fact that she is surrounded by Powers who are heavily armed. It is not so much that the Germans think of their own army and navy as a defence against present dangers, but rather as the nucleus of a future million army and a Grand Fleet which will make Germany a great military and naval Power once again. As long as general disarmament is delayed this conception is bound to persist. Even the Socialists only ask that German military and naval expenditure shall be reduced by fifty or sixty million marks. Further than this they feel unable to go.

The debate in the Reichstag is also having a political character. The revelations made during the trial of the Feme murderers have again shown how sinister has been the part played by the German Ministry of War during the last few years, and the Socialists have submitted a motion of no confidence in Herr Gessler as well as a motion to eliminate his salary. The financing of the Black Reichswehr is also made the subject of inquiry. The German Army and Navy Estimates are drawn up with supreme cunning, and have such a complex character, are so full of transferable items, that it is almost impossible to trace any specific charges with absolute certainty.

The Munitions from Russia

The financing of deliveries of munitions from Russia has also been the subject of investigation. The Socialist Reporter from the Foreign Affairs Committee, speaking in the Reichstag to-day, declared that as a member of the Committee he was pledged to secrecy, so that he could not speak in detail of these deliveries. He was only able to state that they were financed not out of secret funds but out of the German military budget. — "Manchester Guardian."

BARONET'S DEATH IN WORKHOUSE

Futile Fight for Life in Mean Street

It has just become publicly known at Brighton that a baronet, Sir James Herbert Renals, son of the late Sir Joseph Renals, who was Lord Mayor of London in the year 1894-1895, recently died in the Brighton Poor Law Institution after an unequal struggle against poverty in one of the poorest streets in Brighton.

Sir James, who was 56 years of age, had been a Lieutenant of the City of London and a member of the Fruiterers' Company.

The fact that a man of such antecedents had been living in an obscure locality was not known until after his death. Sir James, who did not use his title, had been seeking to support his wife and a family of six young children by means of canvassing for advertisements. Recently he had found trade very slack. He appeared to be on the verge of starvation, and had to seek parish relief.

A good deal of mystery surrounds his career, but it is known that for some time he had been estranged from members of his family. He was educated at Chigwell Grammar School, and at a comparatively early age went to South Africa where, it is said, he held responsible positions in connexion with a big group of gold mines.

At about the time of the death of his father, some 20 years ago, he returned to this country. Hopes which he had entertained that he would inherit a large fortune, are stated to have been disappointed. He offered himself for service as a transport driver during the Great War, but was rejected on medical grounds. Later he was engaged at the White City as a supervisor in the preparation of tents for military service.

The funeral of Sir James Renals took place at the Extra-Mural Cemetery, Brighton. Those attending included Lady Renals (widow), Mr. J. B. Renals (brother), and Captain J. H. Evans. The wreaths included one from neighbours in the street in which deceased lived. The heir to the baronetcy is a seven-year-old boy, named Herbert, who is at present under treatment in the Brighton Sanatorium.

SHANGHAI THROUGH WESTERN GLASSES

Mr. Aldous Huxley Runs True to Form

London is crowded; New York is a swarming nightmare; the narrow alleys of Naples and Lahore exuberantly pullulate. But of all the cities I have ever seen the native town of Shanghai is the one where life seems to me most densely and disquietingly clotted.

It is not a question, I think, of the mere quantity of people—though there are, goodness knows, enough of the yellow men. There is something, it seems to me, in the actual quality of Chinese life which makes it seem more formidably vital, more dense, so to speak, and massive than life elsewhere.

Java, for example, is more thickly populated than China. But never in Java are you oppressed by that sense of strong alien life which overwhelms you at every step in China. Benares is like an anthill; but the European finds no difficulty in keeping his spiritual end up in that city of alien religions. Only in China—I speak, at any rate of my own experience—does he feel oppressed by the strange life surrounding him.

The secret, I repeat, lies in the quality of Chinese life—the quality imposed on it by an ancient and unchanging civilization. Indian civilization is also ancient; but it is a more passive kind of civilization than the Chinese. Its changelessness is one of resignation, not, like the Chinese changelessness, of activity.

* * *

Walking through the streets of Shanghai, you are overwhelmed by the realization of this changeless activity (so unlike our chancing and precarious Western activity), you feel the extraordinary power, for good or for evil, of this ancient civilization.

The traditional art still lives and forces itself on your attention. The marvellous writing, each letter a thing of exquisite beauty, stares down at you from the innumerable painted banners and signs and lanterns. In their booths the master writers sit brush in hand, painting the beautiful ideographs, just as their ancestors painted them 2,000 years ago. In the street of the seal cutters the engravers work with all the ancient cunning. The cups from which the coolies drink their tea are miracles of beauty. In the furriers' shops hang astonishing coats patterned with flowers or great dragons worked in different coloured furs.

And within the houses Chinese family life goes on as it has gone on since the time of Confucius—a life of abnegation and self-effacement for the sake of the larger social unit, such as we in the West find it impossible to understand.

No less fixed are the absurdities of the civilization. Grotesque superstitions survive along with an admirable rationalism. Indifference to filth coexists with a sensibility unknown in the West.

A few hundred yards away, in the European settlement, you can buy scientifically compounded drugs; but the chemists' shops in the Chinese city are stocked with pickled spiders, tigers' whiskers, and rhinoceros' horns.

The astrologers and magicians sit at the street corners doing a thriving business. (Their colleagues in the West, it may be added, still do well enough.) The temples are thronged with men and women practising divination. In its good and in its evil aspects the old civilization survives intact.

And you get the impression that it will go on surviving, in spite of everything. Flood, famine, civil war, invasion—these things are irrelevant. The civilization has survived them in the past, and one sees no reason to suppose that it will not do so in the future—and survive, not passively, resignedly, like the Indian civilization, but actively.

That is the impression, profound and disquieting, which one carries away from a Chinese city.

And meanwhile, what is going to happen to the white man in China? One can only mournfully speculate. —"Daily Mail."

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DISARMAMENT FOR PEACE ONLY

A Frenchman's Reflexions

The fact that M. Jacques Bainville is on the extreme Right in politics adds to the interest of an article of his in the "Liberté" this evening on the limitation of armaments, which is interesting in itself, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Referring to M. Paul Boncour's demand at Geneva that France should have an unlimited right to raise coloured troops for the defence of her colonies, M. Bainville says that no doubt a coloured army is an excellent thing, but it should not be abused. When, he says, he sees Annamite soldiers protecting the French Concession at Shanghai one asks oneself who will guard the guardians. He continues: "The English also have Indian regiments. Whatever may be the discipline and fidelity of these native troops, one thinks of the Roman Empire, which, in its last years incapable of defending itself, was obliged, in order to resist barbarians, to raise legions of other barbarians."

As regards the general question of disarmament, M. Bainville says that what gives one another little shiver is that all the proposals at Geneva for the limitation of armaments stipulate that they apply only to the time of peace and that in war-time armaments will again become unlimited, for then every country must be the sole judge of what is necessary for its safety. "The forces are limited," he says in conclusion, "so long as there is no danger. On the day when alarm is sounded men and women, children and aged, all the French without distinction of age or sex, as says the bill passed by the Chamber, will be at the disposal of the State. This is progress. But it strangely limits the import of the regulations now being drawn up at Geneva."'

It is a significant article which shows that it is not only on one side of politics that people are beginning to see through certain quackeries.

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LABOUR DIFFERENCES

Revolt Against Leaders—Mr. Wheatly on the Back Benches

Mr. Wheatley, who has hitherto sat on the Labour front bench, has taken his seat on the back benches. There seems to be no doubt that this was intended as a significant gesture. Mr. Wheatley took a line on the action of the Chester-le-Street Guardians which was not that of the other Labour party leaders and was indeed far more extreme as to theory and practice. But I do not think that this issue alone explains his pointed withdrawal from the front bench, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The Labour back-benchers have declared their independence in another matter. On the Crown Lands Bill, a purely legal and technical measure, Mr. Noel Buxton, speaking for the Labour front bench (Mr. Clynes was at the Archbishop of York's meeting), declared that there was no objection taken to the bill, that it was noncontroversial, and that it should go to Select Committee, where it would be properly examined with legal and other assistance before coming back to the House of Commons. Clydeside members, however, attacked the bill and moved the adjournment of the House on the ground that there was not a Scottish Minister present to listen and answer on points of interest to Scotland. There is not, I think, much doubt that these tactics were obstructive. A division took place on this motion. Later the Government made the mistake of closuring Mr. W. Adamson, a Labour front bencher. On this, of course, the Labour Whips were put on against the bill, and again on the division against the bill itself, although their own principal spokesman had declared it non-controversial.

The impression made in the House was clearly that there had been a back bench revolt in the Labour party and that the leaders and whips had been saved from a very awkward situation by the Government's motion of closure. There can be no doubt of the uneasiness of the position in the Parliamentary Labour party.

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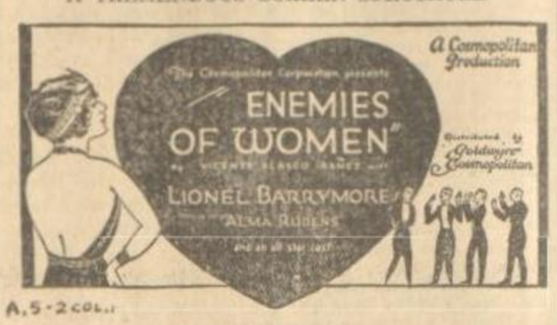

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HOMAGE TO FRENCH HEROINES

Man Kisses Shoes of Son's Rescuer

Four Frenchwomen, dressed all in black, but each wearing the shining cross and purple riband of the O. B. E., were the centre of emotional scenes at the Mansion House, London on April 10. Each during the war had lived behind the German lines hiding and succouring a British soldier, and the Lord Mayor, supported by leading soldiers and diplomats, expressed Britain's gratitude.

Among the company was Mr. Hull, whose son, a corporal in the 11th Hussars, was sheltered by Mme. Cardon for 13 months before the Germans found and shot him and sentenced the woman who had protected him to death, later commuted to imprisonment.

In a Cupboard for two Years

Mr. Hull knelt down and kissed the shoes of grey-haired Mme. Cardon, and few who saw his homage were able to restrain their tears. But for a tragic event Mrs. Hull would have joined with her husband in thanking Mme. Cardon. A week ago, when told that her son's benefactress was coming to London, her joy was too great and she fell back dead.

With Mme. Cardon were Mme. Baudhuin, who hid a Cameronian for two years, and Mme. Belmont Gobert and her daughter, Mme. Lesur, who for four years secreted Private Fowler, of the 11th Hussars, in a wardrobe in her house, in which German troops were billeted. Today Mme. Belmont Gobert and Private Fowler stood again beside the old wardrobe. "I am more than delighted to meet her again," said Fowler. "I am glad such a wonderful reception has been given to her."

It was a touching moment when the three motherly women and young Madame Lesur stood before the Lord and Lady Mayoress to receive illuminated testimonials and leathern wallets containing documents entitling them to annuities. They curtsied and smiled their thanks.

"A Simple Soldier's" Thanks

Luncheon followed, and the Mayors of the villages from which the heroines came spoke with such emotion that the four women sobbed quietly. Then came a speech in French from Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson. "As a simple soldier," he said, "I want to thank you in the name of the British Army of 1918. Your marvellous devotion will increase the friendship between the two countries and make it as great in peace as in war."

The Marsellaise was fervently sung by the big assembly with such spirit that tears streamed down the faces of the Frenchwomen. And so amid cheers they left the Mansion House.

ZIONIST LIBELLED

Odham's Press, Limited, agreed in the King's Bench Division to contribute 800 guineas to the Palestine Foundation Fund as an expression of their regret for publishing in "John Bull," a libel on Mr. Abraham Isaac Kastelian-Kastelianski, a naturalized Englishman of Russian birth, and a prominent Zionist.

They also withdraw unreservedly any imputations contained in the article, offered a full apology and agreed to pay the costs of the case.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., for Mr. Kastelian-Kastelianski said that the action concerned a serious libel accusing him of grave commercial dishonesty, indeed of fraud, in connexion with a company called the Eastern Company of Transport and Insurance Limited.

Mr. Kastelian-Kastelianski was a man of position and integrity. Before the war he was a director of two important Russian companies connected with transport and shipping, and he looked after their affairs in this country until 1911.

He and some friends tried after the war to revive the Russian companies and formed the Eastern Company of Transport and Insurance, but he resigned in 1921. Recently he had devoted his time and much of his fortune in acting as economic adviser to the Zionist organization.

SNARES FOR THE UNWARY

The £1-Note Philanthropist

Confidence tricksters of a new type have begun operations in London, and in one instance, at any rate, they succeeded in relieving a Southampton man of a £1 note.

"On arrival at Waterloo," said the victim to a "Daily Express" representative, "I was approached by a well-dressed man who had apparently been drinking. He was flourishing a number of Treasury notes in one hand and asked me to lend him a pound, as he wanted to tip a porter.

"Seeing him with so much money of his own I could not understand why he required mine too. He kept saying that he was an 'Australian boy-er.'

"Then he got his eye on another man a few feet away, and went up to him with the same request. After a slight hesitation the man took out his pocket book and handed over a pound. Then he called me over while the 'Australian' went off to find the porter.

"He said that the man was notorious in London stations as the 'drunk philanthropist.' He was, he said, always borrowing money needlessly, and a few minutes later paying it back two or three times over.

"The philanthropist then returned, and asked for another pound. Finally I let him have it, and while he went off again to find the porter I remained talking to the other man.

"After a wait of ten minutes I became suspicious. My companion said that he also was a little alarmed, and suggested that we should go and look for the 'Australian.' He told me to watch the door of the bar, and he would inquire at the cloak room.

"That, of course, was the last I saw of either of them."

WELSH "WIZARDS"

Charlatans Who Fatten on the Superstitious

A revelation of the extent to which superstitions rural communities are duped by charlatans in Wales was made by a vicar who is constantly confronted with implicit belief in witchcraft, to a correspondent of the "Daily Mail," writing from Aberystwyth.

"I could take you," he said, "to an innocent-looking abode of a village craftsman who makes a fat living out of credulous persons for miles around.

"The man actually engages a room at a public house on market days in which to consult his clients, and under the guise of selling or buying carries on witchcraft to a remarkable extent."

"Majestic Man"

Paper charms, he said, are widely used by conjurers, while many isolated villages possess a "magic man."

He is often a small farmer or craftsman who makes extra money by selling scraps of paper containing hieroglyphics of an unreadable nature.

The potency of the charm varies according to the amount of money possessed by the victim.

"I have," the vicar declared, "one of these charms in a bottle which it is my intention to deposit in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth.

Having lived in both North and South Wales I know the real facts in both areas, but I think more of this kind of thing goes on along the western coast than in any other part.

"Superstition is as rife as ever despite the spread of education and higher moral standards."

THE SHRINKING STORK

Fear of the Bird's Migration

Germany, classic home of the stork in Europe, is faced with the fear of the bird's leaving the spot where he has been welcomed annually for so long. Empty nests once occupied for generations are reported in such numbers from the different provinces favoured by storks that in 20 years their number has decreased by figures varying from 50 to 75 per cent. But if Schleswig-Holstein gives 50 per cent. as the local estimate, the neighbouring country of Denmark is said to have reckoned the number of unoccupied nests at as much as 80 per cent.

A writer in the "*Frankfurter Zeitung*" gives interesting theories concerning this wholesale reduction of the storks spending their summers in Europe. He says that although they are protected in South Africa, as in Europe, the strong measures taken against the locust plague there sadly affect the health of storks, who are inordinately fond of this insect. They gobble locusts dying or dead, from arsenic and succumb to the same poison.

Another ground for their reduction in numbers is to be found in the wholesale drainage of marsh lands now going on in Germany. Storks, who breed only in their third or fourth years, have been seen not only to push eggs out of the nest in times of drought, but also to dispose of the newly-fledged young in the same way. This has only occurred in very hot summers when the marshes and bogs were caked and dried, and bringing up a family was nearly impossible. It is quite possible that, having noticed a diminished food supply one summer owing to the draining operations going on around them, the birds have not returned to the same neighbourhood the following year.

CHINESE LATTICE SYMBOLISM

Lecture Before Literary Department of the A.W.C.

The regular meeting of the Literary Department of the A.W.C. took the interesting form of a lecture on "The Symbolism of Chinese Latticea", by Professor D. S. Dye, a member of the faculty of the Union University in Chengtu, yesterday at 4.30 p.m. in the clubrooms.

Mrs. E. S. Cressy, chairman of the department presided, and in introducing the speaker spoke of his qualifications for handling the subject. He had made a "hobby" of collecting designs of Chinese latticea during many years and each was tabulated in a neat pen and ink drawing. These drawings were later thrown on the screen and explained by Dr. Dye in detail.

Dr. Dye said that his collection represented a careful study of 18 years in China. He had travelled more than 6,000 miles in the country and had secured about 500 of these designs from as far south as Canton, as far north as Tachienlo and very far in West China.

The art of lattice design was on the decline, he said, and in his description of what it had stood for in China, some phases of the materials used, the artistry and symmetry of design, the latter always following nature's outlines, and the philosophy underlying were touched upon. The lattice was the Oriental solution for a need of privacy, he pointed out, and the intricate designs shown with lantern slides by the speaker proved how a simple need could develop into a work of art.

LIBRARY FETCHES £640,000

£450 for a Page—End of 17 Years' Sale

With the last knock of the hammer in the Britwell sale at Messrs. Sotheby's, in London on April 8, the greatest private library in England at last ceased to exist.

The sale of the various portions of the library has extended over a period of 17 years, and a total of £643,234 has been realized. This is a world's record, the figure reached by the sale of the Hoe library in New York having been about £400,000. The final portion of the Britwell Court library was disposed of for £26,234, a sum exceeding the outlay involved in bringing together this wonderful collection of Early English printed books. At the end of last month, when the final sale began, £450 was paid for one page written by Dryden and printed in 1684.

Collection of the Works

More than 100 years ago Mr. William Henry Miller, great-grandfather of the present vendor, Mr. S. R. Christie Miller, began his collection, which in after years was famous all over the world as the Britwell Court library. In those days it was not difficult for a discerning lover of books to secure treasures for trifling sums. Miller kept his library at Britwell Court, near Burnham, Buckinghamshire. Not only did he exercise great care in the choice of his books, but he kept them in perfect condition, and the good preservation of the library added enormously to its value when a section of it was first disposed of in 1910. The British Museum has been able to secure a few rare books, but threequarters of the best of the books are now in America.

£15,000 for "Venus and Adonis"

Every year since 1917 there has been a Britwell Court sale at Sotheby's. The most dramatic of all the days of these periodic sales was December 16, 1919. On this day the only known copy of an edition dated 1599 of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis" was bought for £15,000 by Mr. C. D. Smith, and is now in the Huntingdon Library in California. In all 108 books were sold on this occasion for the enormous total of £110,356.

Other high prices given for Britwell books are:—£1,750 for copy of first edition in English of Boccaccio's "Fall of Princes," printed 1494; £1,860 for a 1632 edition of Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece"; £3,400 for the "Towneley Mysteries," a manuscript of early English religious plays written about 1460 on pages of vellum; £1,480 for Marlowe's "Hero and Leander," printed in 1598; £2,700 for the remains—a few leaves—of Henry Constable's "Diana," sold in 1592 at the west door of St. Paul's.

£10 to £1,550

The great jump in the values of books since the Britwell Court Library was formed have been illustrated often during the Sotheby sales. For instance, Richard Barnfield's "Cynthia, with Certain Sonnets and the Legend of Caesandra" (1595) was bought at the Heber library sale for £10. When in 1922 Dr. Rosenbach wanted it for America he had to pay £1,550.

More than £500,000 has been realized by the sale of the Britwell collection, apart from sections dealing with American matters which were sold privately.

SOUTH AFRICA'S "POOR WHITES"

Can Industry Absorb Them?

Some remarkable disclosures regarding conditions among Europeans in some parts of the Cape Midlands are made by a Graaff-Reinet correspondent, who has made an investigation in the Jansenville district, writes the "Daily Mail's" correspondent from Johannesburg.

After detailing the poverty of many "bijwoners" [authorised squatters on richer men's farms], the writer states that there is a steady stream of hungry people from the country to the coastal towns, and adds: "There can be no doubt that this poor white problem is reaching dimensions challenging our very existence as nation."

All in Rags

This correspondent says:—

In the huts and hovels studded all over the district I came across conditions that would appal the strongest. I came to a hovel which housed a white man, his wife, and five children. The lot were in rags. The man is employed as a herd and he assured me his monthly wages were three buckets of meal and mealies, one goat, and 8s. cash.

One of the local public bodies has a number of white men in its employ on road construction. These men work side by side with natives and get 2s. 6d. a day of 10 working hours in the heat of summer and the icy blasts of winter.

White men, employed as foremen of construction gangs, receive £6 10s. a month and all are married men.

Disappearing Stock

On a fair-sized farm I met a young married man with four children, who is employed as farm foreman. He unburdened himself as to his impossible lot. He gets £1 a month and the right to graze 100 small stock. He now possesses 40, and week by week the number decreases, piling up the tragedy.

Another man I met—married with five children—was on his way trekking. He was, according to his story, handled off by his late employer because he protested against the meat ration. His wages were three buckets of meal and mealies, two goats, and 15s. cash a month.

Day by day the trek to the coast towns, and particularly Port Elizabeth, is proceeding. A few days ago I passed no fewer than three wagons laden with human freight bound for Port Elizabeth.

So far it is stated, expanding industries have been able to absorb a portion of the influx.

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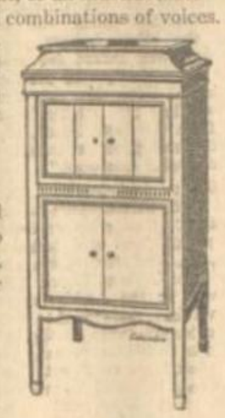

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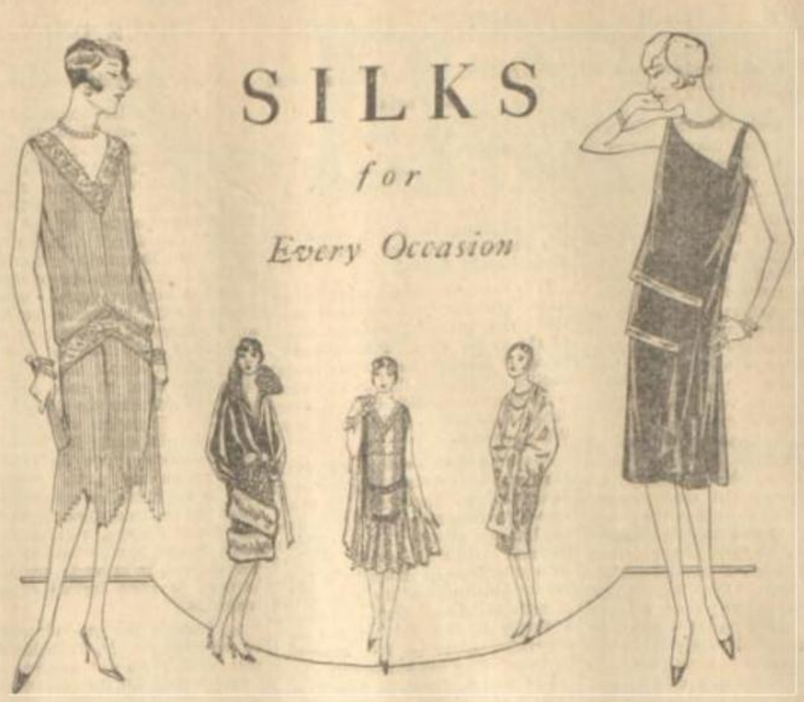

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22741—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health, and I shall never be without Yeast-Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

21997—Thanks for your confidential medical advice. The boils have now entirely disappeared.

22166—S.—Tuberculosis Dispensary: Kindly send a further supply I have tried Yeast-Vite amongst certain of our patients, and in several cases they proved quite beneficial. I have great faith in their possibilities.

20041—I do not know what I would do without the tablets, and I live in fear of running short of them, as my circulation, Diabetes, asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113—As matron of the Girls' Training Home I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22274—I heartily endorse all your claims. Yeast-Vite tablets are marvellous! I can now eat shoes, nickles, pastry, or anything I fancy, and am enjoying the relief from dietetic slavery.

22373—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than 10 minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

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1488

Britain and the Situation in China

(Continued from Page 15.)

not been signed for the exigencies of the moment, but in view of Britain's whole future policy in China. The world in general and all Chinese were in a position to appreciate its significance and generosity and to recognize it as a tangible proof of the sincerity of Britain's desire to revise the Treaties in the broadest and most liberal spirit when Chinese conditions permitted. His Majesty's Government was unwilling, even under the provocation it had received, to abandon the hope that this friendly policy would at present evoke an equally and friendly response from a Chinese Government freed from foreign domination.

Sanctions Inexpedient

"Taking all the facts of the future and past into consideration," Sir Austen Chamberlain declared, "we have decided that to present an application for sanctions for the Nanking outrages or for failure to observe the conditions of the Hankow Agreement is inexpedient—however fully justified." He believed that similar reasoning had led the other interested Governments to a like conclusion, and added: "The Government, therefore, do not propose to address a further Note to Mr. Chen." His Majesty's Government, the Foreign Secretary said, had informed the other interested Powers of this intention, adding that the British Government reserved full liberty of action regarding the future, particularly in respect to any further outrages which may be perpetrated on the British flag, British nationals and British property. (Ministerial cheers).

Replying to a question arising from his statement, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that he was loth to ask the heavily-burdened British taxpayer to compensate British victims until a more stable Chinese Government existed.

"P. & T. Times" Sarcastic

Peking, May 10.

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" in an editorial article declares that to say that the news that Britain has decided to consider the Nanking incident closed will be received by foreigners of all nationalities in all parts of China with amazement and indignation is to understate the facts. It exposes the five Powers to contempt and derision. If this continued inactivity under repeated outrage and provocation represents the considered policy of the British and other Governments, their nationals still remaining in China had better start packing and prepare for a hurried flight.

Britons especially, says the paper, regard the decision as an act of betrayal by their Government, in view of the statements made by the Ministers at Peking.

In conclusion, the article sarcastically suggests a final Note in which the British and American Governments should decline to accept reparation for the damage to their Consulates and offer, instead, reparation for the naval bombardment, undertake to punish the naval commanders and promise never in future to demand redress, however many of their nationals may be murdered on outraged.—Reuter.

London Press Opinion

Commenting on Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons regarding the Government's decision with reference to the Nanking outrages, the "Manchester Guardian," in leader, says that it thinks it is impossible to say to "what extent the United States has influenced the Foreign Office to this wise decision," but "we shall not, unfortunately, reap the proper reward of moderation." The shelving of the Nanking affair, says the paper, "leaves us free to wait for the emergence of a stable Government in China on which all hope of progress depends."

The "Daily Telegraph" and "Daily Express" lay stress on the announcement that whatever Government emerges from the present confusion will be held responsible for the outrages to British subjects: "it is hard to see what else the Government can do," they say.

The "Daily News" is sure that the Foreign Secretary's act of discretion will be endorsed by public opinion in Britain and America.

The "Daily Mail," however, says that the safety of foreigners remains precarious till Chinese mobs understand that attacks on British subjects will not be tolerated. No real improvement can be expected, the paper declares, until Moscow is dealt with.—Reuter.

AN INDUSTRIAL REFLEX

Munition Centres' Serious Problem

Among the many problems facing the large industrial centres which were foremost in their contributions to the munitions supply during the war is that of finding employment for the large increase in the population which is due to the influx of workers during the war years. It is a problem demanding the most serious consideration, because many of these towns are carrying upon their shoulders large numbers of men and women for whom there is no prospect of employment in the local industries, says the "Observer."

Middlesbrough affords a striking example of the difficulty. For nearly seven years the great industries of Tees side—the steel and iron and engineering trades—have been fighting adverse conditions in the form of depreciated foreign exchanges, falling off in the demand for their products and the general inability of the world to pay for goods. The industry has met these circumstances with courage and adaptability; it has reduced its costs, modernized its plant, and done all in its power to meet the changed conditions. The great changes which it has been necessary to make, and the heavy reductions in the wages of the workers have taken place without the loss of a day's work and without impairing the excellent relations which have always existed between the iron-masters and the men.

Since the end of the coal strike over 12,000 men have been re-absorbed in the staple industries of the Middlesbrough district, but there are still 5,500 men for whom there appears to be little or no prospect of employment, although the steel works are engaged in production at something approaching full capacity. What is to become of this army of workers? The local authority has already spent huge sums in providing unemployment relief works, with the result that the rates are bearing the burden of heavy interest and repayment charges, and will have to do so for the next thirty years or more.

It is felt that further sums cannot be expended in providing work for the unemployed of the area, who will therefore have to be maintained by the guardians, and will still be a charge upon the rates. Industry is crying out against the enormous burdens it is being called upon to shoulder. As an indication of this one may quote the case of an iron and steel undertaking which has to find £20,000 more for rates for the half-year ending March 31 last than it had to pay for the previous half-year, whilst another firm is faced with an increased demand of £24,000, charges which are equivalent to an increase of 1s. 6d. per ton on the cost of steel.

In the neighbouring area of Cleveland numbers of ironstone miners are unemployed, and their prospects of being reabsorbed in the industry are remote, whilst in Durham large numbers of miners are faced with permanent unemployment because certain pits have been closed owing to their being worked out or uneconomic propositions. There are thus whole communities living on the rates and becoming an intolerable burden upon the very industries which cannot find employment for them.

THE ROMANCE OF PLANTS

Wonders Yet to be Achieved

Behind "the ridiculous sum," as Mr. Tigg would have said, of £20,000 given to Kew Gardens by the Empire Marketing Board for botanic restarch lies an ideal that is almost romantic. Botanically, as in most other spheres, the British Empire is self-sufficing, and within it is grown every single plant of economic value to mankind. But the wealth is not yet half exploited; and the absence of botanic research has checked development beyond imagination.

For example, it is said that the original rice plant is a native of Australia. It is probable that if it had been discovered there Australia might now have been carrying a population of as many millions almost as Java, states the "Observer." Again, within the Empire we are growing cane that has a 50 per cent. lower percentage of sugar than other procurable canes. The subtraction from productive development is as great on the negative side. For example: the wealth of New Zealand acres is being arrested at the moment by nothing more than the multiplication of earwigs and the spread of the blackberry! For both evils our oldest agricultural station—at Rothamsted—has recently discovered remedies.

Anyone who has visited Kew itself, or, say, Perth, in Western Australia, or, above all, Johannesburg in South Africa, or any good England garden has proof before his eyes that we may successfully transfer trees and shrubs from one antipodes to the other to their infinite advantage. At any moment we may immensely add to the economic value of acres or either side of the world by the discovery and exploitation of new plants or plants of unimagined value. It is tolerably certain, for example, that eventually paper will be made—and perhaps motor alcohol as well—out of an annual plant. It is conceivable that the virtues once claimed for the "tree spinach," or its equivalent, might be realised. We may at any time repeat the economic revolution produced in the world by the wheat, rice, cotton, and rubber plants, not to mention tea and coffee plants. That amazing plant, the "black boy" of Western Australia, has never yet been exploited. There are fodder plants which may change agricultural systems as the turnip revolutionized them.

It has no assets; but there is no investment so certain of turning big national and cosmopolitan dividends in the long run as research in the field of botany. As some of the loveliest flowers, for example, in the open wood-lands of Western Australia, are as yet unnamed, so in all likelihood species, or at any rate varieties, of plants useful for food, fodder, or manufacture are as yet undiscovered.

Within the last few years what may be called the economic solidarity of the Empire has notably advanced, thanks largely to scientific work at Kew Gardens and Rothamsted experimental station. This new form of the endowment of research is in tune with one of the most hopefully co-operative movements within the British Empire, indeed within the comity of nations. The immediate emphasis is laid on cotton and rubber and sugar; but there is also room for the plant prospector or traveller in general botany.

MAJOR-GENERAL Lewis S. T. Halliday, whose appointment as Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines is announced, is one of the best-known officers of his corps. He won the V. C. as a captain for distinguished conduct at the defence of the Peking Legations in 1900, where he was wounded. He was on the staff of the British delegation at the Peace Conference.

The Fighting for Hankow

(Continued from Page 15.)

to below Kaituas Wharf. The latter place is entirely occupied by troops.

Ammunition Running Short

The report which was current a few days back that the Southern forces in Nanking were getting a little short of ammunition seems borne out by the fact that 20 rounds of gunfire were recorded from Pukow during Monday which were answered with only one round from Lion Hill. Lines of defence are reported to have been erected outside the south gates of Nanking. General Tsaowan Shun is expected in Nanking with the 17th Army as his departure from Chinkiang is already recorded.

At Amoy students had a busy day on Monday when under the orders of the Chinese Peoples' Association they attempted to hold a big demonstration on Kulangsu. The Association also endeavoured to force the Municipal Council to rescind its orders against processions and when this was not done a demonstration was attempted outside the Municipal offices. The police were able, however, to handle the situation effectively and the crowd was dispersed without incident.

BUILDING COLLAPSE IN CHICAGO

Shoppers and Employees Trapped in Falling Structure

Chicago, May 9.

Scores of shoppers and employees were trapped to-day when a four story building, the Louis Department Store, collapsed. Numbers of shoppers had a miraculous escape. A crack in the wall appeared and the proprietor warned the shoppers, who rushed into the streets, after which all four storeys collapsed.

The extent of the casualties is at present unknown.—Reuter.

Mystery of the Trans-Atlantic Flight

(Continued from Page 15.)

spirits in a magic manner.—Reuter.

Flier's Whereabouts a Mystery

New York, 9.

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of Captain Nungesser and his companion. No definite news has been received since 20.30 local time.

It is reported that after receiving official reports that the White Bird had been sighted over the New England coast the Navy Department was later advised by the Boston Navy Yard that the machine's identity had not been established. The machine sighted might have been a coast-guard aeroplane *en route* to Gloucester, Massachusetts.

The authorities at the Nautical Observatory, St. Johns, Newfoundland, express the opinion that Captain Nungesser may have descended among the fishing fleet on the Grand Banks. As none of the fishing vessels carry wireless telegraphy possibly no news may be received for two or three weeks.—Reuter.

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Shipping News and Notes

INTERNATIONAL M. M. COMPANY

Revival of Rumours of Impending Disposal to British Shipping Interests

Announcement of the departure of P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, for England on the White Star liner Olympic has revived the report that negotiations are in prospect for some or all of the remaining foreign flag tonnage of the I. M. M., amounting to 699,297 tons, says the "New York Maritime Register" of March 30.

Ever since the opening of negotiations for the sale of the White Star Line last year the impression has prevailed in Wall Street that the Morgan interests were anxious to liquidate their shipping investments on account of the impossibility of effecting a successful combination of American and foreign flag tonnage.

In recent months it has been reported that the Morgan group was greatly interested in the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies combination and that eventually there might be a merger of the Panama-Pacific Line, and possibly the Ocean Transport Line with the Agwi lines, with Mr. Franklin in control. No confirmation of this report has been obtainable, but it has persisted in spite of this.

Unusual activity was noted recently in the six per cent. sinking fund bonds of the International Mercantile Marine Company, maturing in 1941, which advanced 2¼ points on a turnover of $342,000. The high point for the day was 102¼, which compares with a high of 99⅞ for last year. Both common and preferred stock of the company, however, scored fractional losses during the day.

Other Rumours

Following the sale of the White Star Line to the Royal Mail, which became effective on January 1, it was reported that a bid had been submitted by Sir John Ellerman for the Leyland and Atlantic Transport lines. Later it was reported that the Royal Mail was desirous of acquiring control of the Leyland and Red Star lines and possibly of the British flag portion of the Atlantic Transport fleet.

The foreign flag tonnage of the I.M.M. is divided as follows: Leyland Line, three passenger steamers, the Regina, Devonian and Winifredian, and 35 freighters, giving it a total of 528,228 gross tons, all under British registry; Atlantic Transport Line, two first class passenger liners, the Minnewaska and Minnetonka, and seven freighters, with an aggregate gross register of 87,635 tons, all under the British flag; Red Star Line, four vessels under British registry, the Belgenland, Lapland, Pennland and Zeeland, and one under Belgian registry, the Samland. These four vessels have an aggregate gross register of 83,434 tons.

The Leyland Line fleet is made up of comparatively new vessels, 13 of them having been built since the war and eight of these since 1921. The line has been consistently profitable, with the exception, of course, of the period of depression in 1925 and 1926. It is stated to be one of the most efficient fleets in the North Atlantic trade.

INDIAN PORT DEVELOPMENT

Progress of Work at Vizagapatam

India, with its vast coast line of over 4,500 miles, has few major ports, and the addition of a new one at Vizagapatam will naturally tend to help the maritime trade and afford another outlet for the great export trade of India, according to a statement of the chairman of the Bombay Port Trust before the Institute of Engineers in Bombay.

Natural Features

The Port of Vizagapatam is in the making and when completed will be the only railway-controlled port in India. Its natural features are somewhat akin to those of Karachi. The greatest range of ordinary spring tides is 5.1; datum is Indian spring low water mark, but there are several minus tides during the dry weather varying from a few inches to a foot; the highest recorded high water was 6.7 feet. The distance from the five-fathom contour in the bay to the harbour is less than 11 miles, and the consideration of the construction of breakwater has been deferred until it can be decided whether it is less costly to keep the channel open by maintenance dredging than to construct breakwaters.

There is little lateral movement of sand at the entrance, and tidal currents are practically normal to the shore. The channel in the creek has rock to the south side, and the north side will be protected with stone pitching. Both channel and harbour proper are to be dredged to 30 feet below datum and the dredgings used for reclamation.

Projected Improvement

The complete scheme for the harbour consists of a series of parallel jetties in echelon, varying in length from 3,781 feet to 2,150 feet and in width from 650 feet to 550 feet. The distance between the jetties will be 500 to 600 feet. The first section of work includes a wharf wall 1,800 feet long, berthing three ships. Moorings for two vessels will be laid down, and an oil depot on the south side of the harbour with a mooring for one ship will be constructed, as well as a wharf for manganese ore. The channel opposite the oil tanks will be taken down to 20 feet below datum and a tidal scour channel joining up the tidal scour basins to the harbour will be taken out to one foot below datum.

MARINE INSURANCE MATTERS

Faulty Draftsmanship of Some Clauses: Mr. Justice Mackinnon's Address

For many years past, says "Siren," we have in these columns repeatedly called attention to the dangers associated with the faulty draftsmanship of insurance clauses of which some current Institute clauses provide illustrations. Although the responsibility must lie mainly with the underwriting organizations who issue the clauses, much of the blame is really to be put on the lawyers who are very frequently called in to put into acceptable legal phraseology the intentions of business and insurance interests.

It was therefore somewhat striking to hear Mr. Justice Mackinnon, in an address on "Marine Insurance" to the members of the Insurance Institute of London, state with some emphasis: "The English language is capable of expressing anything with absolute clearness. It is possible for a policy, or shall I call it a contract of marine insurance, to be drawn up in such terms that it will deal with every eventuality, and in such terms that no doubt as to their meaning can arise."

Shadow of Sir John Simon! One has only to remember the difficulties of legislators with the phraseology of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, particularly with regard to the expression—"arising in or out of the course of employment," to understand why the judge added: "I do not say it would be easy.... Whether it is practical is another matter."

Only those who know how thoroughly and how carefully the Technical and Clauses Committee of the Institute of London Underwriters have been attempting to achieve the ideals so ably expressed by Mr. Justice Mackinnon appreciate how difficult it is to put his precepts into practice. First there is the definite reluctance with which assured as a body view the acceptance of revised clausing. Then there is to be considered the difficulty of avoiding inconsistency with the wording of the standard policy. Again, the drafters have to bear in mind the multiplicity of different adventures to which standard clauses are usually employed.

An Individual Jargon

And further, it has to be remembered that during the centuries the marine insurance market has taken unto itself a jargon purely its own, which, however well understood by insurance practitioners, is not the English of Macaulay, of Thomas Hardy, or of a court of law. This difficulty is further aggravated by the existence of special trade terms and usages in many of the businesses that are bound up in the practice of marine insurance.

The judge mentioned that he had drawn many guineas from underwriters for legal advice in connexion with policy clausing and he proceeded gratuitously to direct their attention to current clauses which in his opinion require revision. Certain phrases drew his strong condemnation, *e.g.*, "including all risk of craft," "collision with any substance other than water," "free from all consequences of hostilities, or warlike operations."

There are, of course, many other clauses extant which are equally deserving of criticism. Particularly would we mention the bill of lading clause with its patent ambiguity, and also the standard Institute Time Clauses—Hulls, Clause 13—unfortunately numbered—reads: "Warranted free from particular average under 3 per cent., but nevertheless when the vessel shall have been stranded, sunk, on fire, or in collision with any other ship or vessel underwriters shall pay the damage occasioned thereby."

If it is remembered that this clause is superadded to a policy in which the memorandum is frequently left in its pristine glory, it will be recognized that it is only the good sense of underwriters and assured that has averted litigation. That the market will take Mr. Justice Mackinnon's advice to heart is clear from the terms in which Mr. E. L. Jacobs proposed the vote of thanks, and how the audience relished the quality, humour, and humanity of the address was apparent from the cordiality with which the vote was carried.

"PRESIDENT" SAILINGS ALTERATIONS

The local offices of the Robert Dollar Co. inform us that the str. President Grant will sail for San Francisco on May 13 in place of the President Lincoln. The President Lincoln will sail for Seattle on May 21, taking the place of the President Grant.

With a view to suppressing the activities of the Communists, a special military tribunal has been established in Shanghai by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who has appointed Mr. Chen Chun, chairman of the Kuomintang Political Bureau, to the concurrent position of chief judge. Mr. Chen will be assisted by several associate judges.

AMERICAN SHIPPING PROGRESS

Issue of Interesting Document by Department of Commerce: Tonnage Tax

"Merchant Marine Statistics, 1926," is the title of a formidable array of figures published by the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Department of Commerce, but a careful inspection of the tables reveals several very interesting facts. For instance, the first official record of the American mercantile marine is dated 1789, when its size was 201,562 tons, of which three-fifths was engaged in foreign trade.

Growth was gradual but steady for the next 70 years, and in 1860 a peak was reached when the fleet totalled 5,353,868 tons, of which 2,379,396 tons was employed in foreign trade. The latter figure increased slightly the next year before commencing a decline which lasted for nearly half a century, whilst the total tonnage under the American flag began decreasing in 1861 and went on until it reached its lowest point—44,068,034 tons—in 1889.

From that date until 1917 the recovery was slow, but the need of the Allies for ships at the end of the war caused a sudden jump of over a million tons in 12 months.

The Highest Level

The merchant marine of the United States reached its highest level—18,462,907 tons—in 1922, and by last year the figure had dropped to 17,311,147 tons. As regards the amount of shipping trading to foreign countries, in 1898 this had fallen as low as 726,213 tons out of a total of 4¼ millions, but thereafter there was a recovery which lasted until 1921, when it topped the 11 million ton mark and was well over 50 per cent. of the total. By 1926, however, the figure was only 7,719,139 tons.

Another interesting table shows the amount of tonnage tax collected by the U.S. Government from various nationalities in the year ended June 30, 1926. The total amount was 1,814,101 dols., and the largest contribution was made by British shipowners, who paid 661,069 dols. America herself came next with 478,128 dols., and then followed Japan, 124,723 dols.; Italy, 100,056 dols.; Norway, 94,343 dols.; Holland, 66,254 dols.; Germany, 65,647 dols.; France, 64,782 dols.; Denmark, 40,716 dols.; Sweden, 32,921 dols.; Spain, 23,594 dols; Belgium, 19,371 dols.; and Panama, 10,000 dols.

PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES

Per str. Tungwo, May 10.—For Wuhu.—Mr. I. J. V. Scott.

Per str. Singwo, May 10.—For Kiukiang.—Mr. E. H. James, Mr. R. K. Laker, Mr. Doherty.

Per str. Sulyang, May 10.—For Northern Ports.—Two Franciscan Sisters, Mr. C. H. Page, Mr. F. G. Williams, Mr. K. H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson.

Per str. Kungwo, May 10.—For Hankow.—Mr. Segsela, Mr. Cave Brown, Mr. Carsen, Mr. L. M. Murata, Mr. Salter, Mr. A. B. Elin, Mr. A. L. Anderson, Mr. Arndt, Mr. Boekreke, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. G. A. Mann, Mr. Fellancen, Mr. Leahy, Mr. A. F. Evans.

Per str. Tungchow, May 10.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. E. M. Macfarlane, Mr. M. Macfarlane, Mr. Sokoloff, Mr. Grant, Mr. M. Powell, Mrs. J. A. Ouflet, Mr. Huang, Mr. Haddon, Mr. P. P. Wiant, Mr. and Mrs. Diffendorfer, Bros. Joseph Alphonse, Mr. Dmitrenky, Mr. W. Mueller, Mrs. Low and infant.

Per str. Coblenz, May 10.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. W. S. Leonard, Mr. O. Kerlbeck, Mr. A. E. J. Hearse, Mr. E. Connell, Mr. Jas. W. Fraser, Miss N. Fraser, Mr. J. Fontency, Mr. G. H. Zehner, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Alston and children, Mrs. Earley, Mrs. Olga Conrad and child, Mr. W. J. Black, Mrs. Hayes and children, Mrs. E. L. Matten.

Per str. Nellore, May 10.—For London.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Boorman, Mrs. R. Browett, Mr. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. C. Best, Miss E. F. Burn, Mr. F. Clower, Miss Craddock, Mr. L. Duyen, Mr. A. H. Duffett, Miss W. G. Edwards, Col. H. Esnor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. F. J. Flashman, Mr. J. W. Fowles, Miss Foote, Miss N. Fugl, Rev. A. E. Greening, Mrs. Greening, Miss J. Greening, Lt. Grey, Mr. S. O. Gilbert, Capt. R. Howard, R.N. Mr. T. W. H. Holland, Flying Officer Hamilton, Miss A. I. Hill, Miss A. D. Hristolenhoff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jennings, Mr. G. W. King, O.B.E. Mrs. Kench, Miss C. Kaus, Mrs. H. Kravets, Miss Kravets, Capt. R. W. Leach, Miss E. J. Lundie, Mr. H. Lyons, Mr. A. McInnes, Mr. F. C. McLoughlin, Mrs. J. Oudney, Major, Patlow, Pte. W. Pallant, Miss E. Poppins, Miss C. M. Pemberton, Mr. H. Pearman, Group Capt. E. D. Robertson, Miss H. Reid, Miss L. Reid, Miss R. C. Rowe, Mr. H. W. Ray, Mr. G. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth, Mr. J. H. L. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Turner, Mrs. G. R. Turner, Miss Trudinger, Mr. A. W. Vidgen, Mr. J. V. Webb, Mr. R. Whitty, Dr. M. H. Webb-Peploe, Engr. Comdr. R. W. S. Hinten.

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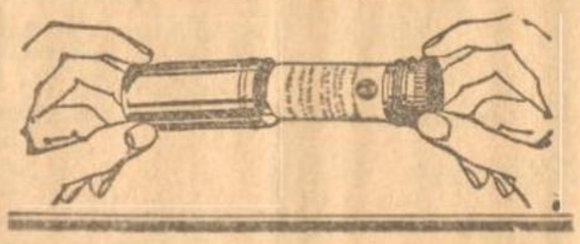

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"FUSHIMI MARU"	June 28
"HAKOZAKI MARU"	July 12
"HAKUSAN MARU"	July 26
"KITANO MARU"	Aug. 9
"HAKUNA MARU"	Aug. 23
"KAMO MARU"	Sept. 6
"KATORI MARU"	Sept. 20
"ATSUTA MARU"	Oct. 4

To Australian Ports via Manila (from Hongkong)

"MISHIMA MARU" .... May 25

To Bombay

*"MUROBAN MARU" ... May 22

To Hongkong

"TAIYO MARU" ..... May 20

To Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool

*"DAKAR MARU" ..... May 12

To London, Rotterdam and Hamburg

*"TSUSHIMA MARU" .. June 15

To Nagasaki and Kobe
(Rapid Express service)

"SHANGHAI MARU"	May 15
"NAGASAKI MARU"	May 19
"SHANGHAI MARU"	May 22
"NAGASAKI MARU"	May 27

*For Cargo only.

For Passage or Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

21 The Bund. Telephone Central 8781 (Private Exchange).

Telegraphic Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SPECIAL SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

Reduced round trip tickets, available for three months, will be issued for steamers sailing between June 15—September 14 at the following rates:—

FIRST CLASS ONLY

SHANGHAI to NAGASAKI and return ..... B.$ 85 C.$ 75
" " KOBE " " ..... B.$135 C.$125
" " YOKOHAMA " " ..... B.$165

Stop-over at any port of call. Railway tickets, between Japan Ports, in lieu of steamer transportation furnished on application to Purser or Office in Japan. For further particulars apply to N.Y.K.

DIRECT STEAMER TO KOREA

Cargo and Passenger

FOR TSINGTAO, JINSEN (CHEMULPO), CHINNAMPO, KUNSAN AND FUSAN

HEIAN MARU .. .. May 15

For information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai

Agents for CHOSEN YUSEN KAISHA

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

LONDON SERVICE

ALCHAS — May 14 — Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg
AENEAS — May 27 — Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow.
DIOMED — June 11 — Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

KEEMUN — May 11 — Genoa, Havre, Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEW YORK SERVICE

ELPENOR — June 1 — Boston, New York and Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE

AENEAS — May 27 — Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow.

Also cargo steamer with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:

Butterfield & Swire

Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICE
YANGTZE RIVER AND CHINA COAST PORTS

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

S.S. "SINKIANG," Tsingtao, Saturday, May 14th, 6 a.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN," Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin, Saturday, May 14th, 10 a.m.

SOUTHERN PORTS

S.S. "LINAN," Amoy, Hongkong and Canton, Thursday, May 12th, daylight.
S.S. "KIACHOW," Swatow, Hongkong and Canton, Saturday, May 14th, 6 a.m.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with Company's sailings to Haiphong, Bombay Penang, Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR RIVER PORTS

FOR NINGPO

S.S. "HUIN PEKING," Wednesday, May 11th, 5 p.m.

* These steamers have a limited passenger accommodation only.

The above steamers have electricity throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Talkee-Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Private Exchange to all Departments
Telephone Central 4881.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, French Bund.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

P. & O., B.I., E. & A.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

P. & O. S. N. CO.

DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY MAIL STEAMERS

(Under contract with H. M. Government)

LAUNDRIES. All steamers are equipped with up-to-date laundries.

To Marseilles, London and Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, etc.

	Tons	Captain	Due Shanghai Outwards	Leave Shanghai Homewards
MOREA	11,900	E. J. Thornton, R.N.R.	—	May 24
KASHMIR	9,000	R. H. Stringer, O.B.E., R.N.R.	May 16	June 7
†KHIVA	9,000	C. P. Cooper, O.B.E., R.N.R.	—	June 14
MANTUA	11,000	G. G. Randall	May 30	June 21
*KALYAN	9,000	R. Mallalui, R.N.R.	June 13	July 5
MACEDONIA	11,000	H. W. Potter, R.N.R.	June 27	July 19
RAWALPINDI	16,600	C. M. Redhead, D.S.O., R.N.R.	July 25	Aug. 2
KASHGAR	9,000	L. L. Williams	July 11	Aug. 16
KHYBER	9,000	C. Hester, R.N.R.	Aug. 8	Aug. 30

*Calls at Hull. †Extra steamer.

To Bombay via Hongkong, Straits, etc.

	Tons	Captain	Due Shanghai	Leave Shanghai
NYANZA	7,000	L. M. Gordon, R.N.R.	—	May 21

B. I. S. N. Co. (APCAR LINE)

To Calcutta via Hongkong, Straits, etc.

	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
SANTHIA	8,000	—	May 17
TALAMBA	8,000	—	June 10

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN LINE

Sidney and Melbourne—via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, etc.

	Tons	Captain	From Shanghai	From Hongkong
TANDA	7,000	P. Pilcher, R.N.R.	—	June 3
ST. ALBANS	6,000	G. L. Smith	—	July 1
ARAFURA	6,000	A. Gordon, R.N.R.	—	July 29

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Parcels measuring not more than 24 cubic feet and weighing not more than 100 lb. will be received at the Company's office up to noon the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbook, Freights, etc., apply to

1 CANTON ROAD.

Phones { General—Central 109 / Passage— " 2518 / Freight— " 2049

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
AGENTS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Mail Steamers	Due Shanghai	For Japan	For Marseilles
ATHOS			Saturday, May 21
D'ARTAGNAN	May 13	Saturday, May 21	" June 4
ANGERS	May 27	" June 4	" June 18
PORTHOS	June 10	" June 18	" July 2
SPHINX	June 24	" July 2	" July 16

Through Tickets, Special reductions, Rebooking abatements, rates of passage including table wine

FAST REGULAR SERVICE TO CASABLANCA AND NORTH CONTINENTAL PORTS

LT. ST. LOUBERT BIE will arrive from Europe on June 1, 1927.

MIN will leave Shanghai on June 5 for Casablanca, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Dunkirk.

Telephones Central 221, 222 and 223.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, 9 Quai de France.

O. S. K.

FOR EUROPE
†S.S. "ANDES MARU" .. May 31

FOR SEATTLE and VANCOUVER
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" May 18
S.S. PARIS MARU" .. June 17
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" June 27

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
†S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" June 6

FOR SOUTH AFRICA AND AMERICA (from Kobe)
S.S. "SANTOS MARU" June 4

FOR HONGKONG AND CANTON
S.S. "KISHU MARU" .. May 11

FOR FORMOSA via FOOCHOW
S.S. "FUKUKEN M." May 22
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" June 2

FOR TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" .. May 18
S.S. "CHOSA MARU" .. May 29

FOR TIENTSIN
†S.S. "CHOSAN MARU" May 23

Cargo for other principal ports can also be accepted under through Bills of Lading. (†Cargo only).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Main Office: No. 2 Canton Road. Telephone Central 4234.
Wharf Office: No. 26 Yangtzepoo Road. Telephone Nos. E. 208 and 215 5243

LLOYD TRIESTINO

MONTHLY FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS

NEXT SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

OUTWARD FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

		Tons			
M.V.	"ROMOLO"	9,800	..	sails about June	2
M.V.	"VIMINALE"	8,700	..	" " June	30
M.V.	"REMO"	9,800	..	" " July	28
M.V.	"ESQUILINO"	8,700	..	" " Aug.	25

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

		Tons			
S.S.	"VENEZIA"	7,800	..	beginning of June	
M.V.	"ROMOLO"	9,800	..	sails about June	24
M.V.	"VIMINALE"	8,700	..	" " July	22
M.V.	"REMO"	9,800	..	" " Aug.	19
M.V.	"ESQUILINO"	8,700	..	" " Sept.	16

For Freight and Passage apply to

LLOYD TRIESTINO NAVIGATION CO.

14 Kiukiang Road, Exra Building.

Telephones: Agents: Central 2725. General Central 5095. Comprador Central 5465.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

Next Sailing to

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, CANADA
Via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

S.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

FROM

CHINA MERCHANTS' EASTERN WHARF, POOTUNG

8.00 A.M. SATURDAY, MAY 14

(Passengers may embark Friday afternoon and evening)

TENDER SERVICE

Leave Custom's Jetty	Leave Ship, Pootung
2.30 p.m. Friday, May 13	12.30 p.m. Friday, May 13
5.00 p.m. " "	3.30 p.m. " "
6.30 p.m. " "	5.30 p.m. " "
9.30 p.m. " "	7.30 p.m. " "
11.30 p.m. " "	10.00 p.m. " "

(Last Tender) 7.00 a.m. Saturday, May 14.

Heavy baggage received at Company's Godown, Szechuen Road near Peking Road.

9.00 a.m. until 5.00 p.m. Friday, May 13

Next Sailing to

HONGKONG AND MANILA

Palatial Steamship

"EMPRESS OF CANADA"

FROM

CHINA MERCHANTS' LOWER WHARF

(Broadway and Dent Road)

10.00 A.M. SATURDAY, MAY 14

Heavy baggage received direct at Ship's Baggage room Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

Private Exchange Connecting all Depts. } C. 5581. Cables to Passenger Traffic Dept. "GACANPAC" Cables to Freight Traffic Dept. "NAUTILUS"

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Traffic Agents for

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

Union Building, No. 4 The Bund

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

To United Kingdom and North Continental Ports

Taking cargo for

STRAITS, COLOMBO and PORT SAID

"CITY OF WELLINGTON," May 2, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone Central 241. Tel. Address: BUCKBANK, Shanghai

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands Navigation Company

Regular four-weekly service between

Japan, Vladivostok, North China, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila Singapore
AND
Mediterranean Ports, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

HOMEWARD BOUND

S.S. "OLDEKERK" .. .. .. due to sail June 8
S.S. "GEMMA" .. .. due to sail July 5

loads for Genoa

OUTWARD BOUND

S.S. "GEMMA" .. .. due at Shanghai June 4
S.S. "ZOSMA" .. .. due at Shanghai July 2

Through and Optional Bills of Lading issued to all North Continental ports including Belgium ports.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom ports.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

41 Szechuen Road — General Agents.
Brunner Mond Building — 'Phone Central 8755, 8756 and 8757

NDL NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO

AND

GENOA AND NORTH CONTINENTAL PORTS

OUTWARD BOUND

		At Shanghai
S.S.	"BERENGAR"	May 24
*M.S.	"FULDA"	June 4
S.S.	"FRANKEN"	June 21
S.S.	"GOTHA"	July 1
M.S.	"KOENIGSBERG"	July 19
S.S.	"ANHALT"	Aug. 16
*S.S.	"SAARBRUECKEN"	Aug. 27

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

		From Shanghai
*S.S.	"COBLENZ"	May 24
S.S.	"SCHWABEN"	June 5
*S.S.	"AACHEN"	June 19
*M.S.	"FULDA"	June 21
S.S.	"DESSAU"	July 4
*S.S.	"TRIER"	July 19
S.S.	"FRANKEN"	July 25
S.S.	"PFALZ"	Aug. 5
S.S.	"GOTHA"	Aug. 16
S.S.	"WIEGAND"	Aug. 31
*S.S.	"SAARBRUECKEN"	Sept. 13

*These steamers have accommodation for about 100 passengers in the Cabin(-Class and 140 Middle Class.

The other steamers (freighters) can carry a limited number of passengers.

For PASSAGE and FREIGHT apply to

19-20 KIUKIANG ROAD
Telephone C. 7297-98-99-10
Tel. Add: "NORDLLOYD"

MELCHERS & CO.
General Agents.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE

(Admiral Oriental Line)

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS" JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE

Interchangeable Tickets, good on all "PRESIDENT LINERS," with liberal stop-over privileges, insure the most convenient method and the best service for travel between Oriental Ports.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES via HONOLULU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

*PRESIDENT GRANT	Friday,	May 13
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Friday,	May 27
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Friday,	June 10
PRESIDENT TAFT	Friday,	June 24
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	Friday,	July 10

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Fridays

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA via KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

"THE EAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Saturday,	May 21
PRESIDENT MADISON	Saturday,	June 4
PRESIDENT JACKSON	Saturday,	June 18
PRESIDENT McKINLEY	Saturday,	July 2
PRESIDENT GRANT	Saturday,	July 16

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Saturdays

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK

VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO SUEZ—PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA NAPLES—GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK

PRESIDENT HARRISON	Friday,	May 20
PRESIDENT MONROE	Friday,	June 3
PRESIDENT WILSON	Friday,	June 17
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN	Friday,	July 1
PRESIDENT HAYES	Friday,	July 15

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Fridays

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Friday,	May 13
PRESIDENT HARRISON	Friday,	May 20
PRESIDENT MADISON	Saturday,	May 21
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Friday,	May 27
PRESIDENT MONROE	Friday,	June 3

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO., General Agents

6 CANTON ROAD — Telephones Central 6371-2-3-4-5 51

"GLEN" and "SHIRE" LINES

Joint Services to and from United Kingdom, Continent etc.

Vessels due to arrive at Shanghai from U.K. and Continental Ports

M.V. "GLENTARA" ..... May 14 S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" . May 17

Vessels due to sail from Shanghai

M.V. "GLENBEG" May 28, 1927, for Oran, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Loading dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GLEN LINE EASTERN AGENCIES, LTD.

Glen Line Building. Telephone Central 448.

The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

(OF COPENHAGEN)

Proposed sailings for:

ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIA

M.S. "AFRIKA" .. .. about end of June

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Baltic and Scandinavian ports with transhipment at Copenhagen.

For further particulars apply to

AGENCY OF THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

1 Canton Road — Telephone Central 3816.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

Including

HUGO STINNES LINIEN

HAMBURG

FAR EASTERN FREIGHT and PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE and COLOMBO

AND

ITALIAN, SPANISH, FRENCH AND CONTINENTAL PORTS

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

		From Shanghai
†‡S.S.	"HESSEN" Valencia, Rotterdam and Hamburg	May 15
†S.S.	"PREUSSEN" Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg	June 9
*S.S.	"RAMSES" Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg	July 4

OUTWARD BOUND

		Due Shanghai
†S.S.	"PREUSSEN"	May 11
†S.S.	"TIRPITZ"	May 22
*S.S.	"RAMSES"	June 8
‡M.V.	"ERMLAND"	June 30

*This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers.

†This steamer can carry a limited number of passengers.

‡†This steamer carries refrigerator cargo.

Luggage insurance to all parts of the world

For further particulars apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, FILIALE SHANGHAI

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given and any further information from Shipping Companies for insertion will gladly be received.

Vessel marked* may be expected to be carrying mails.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Benvorlich	Apr. 9	June 9
Pshkr'wtr	Apr.30	June 13
Kaiyan*	May. 7	June 13
Remuera	May. 6	June 18
Glenfalloch	May. 14	June 27
Marathon*	May.20	June 27
Henderson	Apr. 22	June —

From LIVERPOOL

Sarpedon	Apr. 23	May. 29
Agamemnon	Apr. 22	Jun. 1
Ormuz	Apr. 30	Jun. 6
Matheran	May. 7	Jun. 13
Lycaon	Apr. 15	Jun. —
Tajmun	May. 4	Jun. —

From ROTTERDAM

Friesland	Apr. 16	Jun. —
Chile	Apr. 21	Jun. 9
Krakatau	May. 1	Jun. 20
Flint	May. 7	Jun. 22
Princess	May. 21	Jun. 23
Slamat	May. 3	July —

From BREMEN

Vogtland	May. 7	July —

From HAMBURG

Ruhr	May. 4	July —

From ANTWERP

Rhein	Apr. 22	Jun. 10
Khosr*	May. 14	July 1
Zeelan	May. 9	July 2

From MARSEILLES

Sphinx*	May. 20	Jun. 24

From GENOA

Ramsi	May. 1	Jun. 8

From GIBRALTAR

Hakusan*	May. 11	June 16

From PORT SAID

Fulda	May. 2	Jun. 4
Portlaoi	May. 10	June 10
Usaram	Apr. 14	June 24

From TRIESTE

Romolo	Apr. 11	May. 30

From ADEN

Mantua*	May. 9	May. 30

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Tahacka	Mar. 19	May. 29
Polaric	Mar. —	May. 29
Ajaher	Mar. 26	May. 29
Chinese P.	Apr. —	Jun. 2
Panda	Apr. 29	Jun. 13
Bowes C.	Apr. 12	Jun. 14
P.Vanhuren*	May. 2	Jun. 28
C.Glasgow	May. 11	Jun. —

From BALBOA

P.Wilson*	May. 9	Jun. 14

From BALTIMORE

Cantiacus	C.Mar.31	May21

From SAVANAH

Bordeaux	Mar. 26	May. 29

From GALVESTON

Dryden	Mar. 27	May. 29

From SAN FRANCISCO

P.Monroe*	May. 1	May. 31
Tenyo*	May. 10	Jun. 22
Hyson	Apr. 25	Jun. 2
P.Jackson*	May. 14	Jun. 3

From SEATTLE

Kano*	Apr. 27	May. 24
P.Pierce*	May. 10	Jun. 22
Arizona*	May. 2	May. 27

From VANCOUVER

E.Rumia*	May. 19	Jun. 4

From PORTLAND

W.Holbrook	—	June 2
W.Nomenton	Apr.21	Jun. 6
W.Nigre	—	June 22
W.Kader	—	June 27
Panda	Apr. 29	July. 13
Oakridge	—	July. 15

From HONOLULU

P.Harrison*	Apr.30	May. 17
Taiyo*	May. 7	May. 18
P.Madison*	May. 6	May. 20

From YOKOHAMA

Tarrum	May. 6	May. 13
W.Hunrod	May. 7	May. 13
Ano	May. 8	May. 15
Paris*	May. 9	May. 17
Yasukuni	May. —	May. 18
Cynthia	May. —	May. 18
Tenkoku	May. —	May. 20

From OSAKA

Omi	May. 10	May. 15

From KOBE

P.Cleveland*	May.10	May.12
Jerpore*	May. 10	May. 12
E.Canada*	May. 11	May. 14
Kashima*	May. 11	May. 16

From MOJI

Maya*	May. 9	May. 11

From YOKKAICHI

Schwabenfels	May. 10	June

From NAGASAKI

Shanghai*	May. 12	May. 13

COAST AND RIVER PORTS

From CHINWANGTAO

Anchee	May. 10	May. 25

From ANTUNG

Canton	May. 10	May. 12

From TAKU

Antung	May. 12	May. 22

From NEWCHWANG

Linchow	May. 10	May. 13

From DAIREN

Tanlng	May. 9	May. 12
Dairen*	May. 11	May. 12

From CHEFOO

Reom	May. 3	May. 13

From WEIHAIWEI

Shantien	May. 9	May. 11

From TSINGTAO

Taechow	May. 10	May. 12
Foochng	May. 10	May. 12
Hyson	May. 11	May. 13
Hupeng	May. 13	May. 15

From HANKOW

Kiangchow	May. 11	May. 13
Fulung	May. 11	May. 13
Tsinc	May. 11	May. 15
Suiwo	May. 13	May. 16

From KIUKIANG

Loongwo	May. 12	May. 14

From WUHU

Kian	May. 9	May. 11
Changwo	May. 10	May. 12

From NANKING

Tsukwo	May. 10	May. 11
Poyang	May. 11	May. 12

From SWATOW

Haeyang	May. 10	May. 13
Lungchow	May.10	May. 13

From AMOY

Sunning	May. 11	May. 14

From FOOCHOW

Foochng	May. 9	May. 11

From WENCHOW

Hasan	May. 9	May. 11

From NINGPO

H.Peking	May. 10	May. 11
Ningshin	May. 10	May. 11
Ningshao	May. 10	May. 11
H.Ningshao	May. 11	May. 12
H.Kiangtoon	May.11	May. 12

HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA

From MELBOURNE

Ss.Adonis	May. 4	Jun. 8
Ark.Maru	May. 22	Jun. 10

From SYDNEY

Ascr. 14 May.		?
Arafura	June 12	July 4

VESSELS DUE TO-DAY:—Sikkiang, Hein Peking, Ningshin, Ningshao, Maya Maru, Shantien, Kian, Foochng, Hasan, Tsukwo.

YANGTSZE SAILINGS

WHANGPU, May 11.. HANKOW and PORTS.—The C.N. Co's s.s. Whangpu leaves French Bund on Wednesday, 11th at daylight. For freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7718 11-5

SHASI, May 11. HANKOW and PORTS.—The C. N. Co's s.s. Shasi leaves French Bund on Wednesday 11th at daylight. Has good passenger accommodation. For Freight or passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7774 11-5

NORTH COAST SAILINGS

ICHANG, May 11. NEWCHWANG.—The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Newchwang leaves Wednesday 11th at daylight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7715 11-5

NORTH COAST SAILINGS

SHANSI, May 11. CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Shansi leaves Wednesday 11th at daylight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7717 11-5

HOPSANG, May 11. TSINGTAO.—The s.s. Hopsang sails as above from Hunts Wharf on Wednesday, May 11, at daylight. For Freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, I.-C.S.N. Co., Ltd. (Tel. No. C. 241) 7720 11-5

CHANGSHA, May 11.. KIUKIANG.—The C.N. Co.'s steamer Changsha leaves French Bund on Wednesday 11th at daylight. Has good passenger accommodation. For Freight or passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7713 11-5

AMUR, May 12. CHINWANGTAO DIRECT. — The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Amur, Captain Halvorsen, will be despatched on 12th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 12 The Bund (Tel. C. 317). 12-5

FAUSANG, May 12. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The s.s. Fausang sails as above from Hunts Wharf on Thursday, 12th instant, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Genl Mgrs., I.-C. S. N. Co., Ltd., (Tel. No. C. 241). 7668 12-5

SINKIANG, May 14. TSINGTAO.—The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Sinkiang leaves Watsons Wharf on Saturday 14th at 8 a.m. Has limited passenger accommodation. For Freight or passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7722 14-5

SHUNTIEN, May 14. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Shuntien, leaves French Bund on Saturday, 14th instant, at 10 a.m. Has good passenger accommodation. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7652 14-5

DAIREN M., May 15. TSINGTAU and DAIREN. — The Dairen Kisen Kaisha s.s. Dairen Maru will leave from the Whangpoo Wharf on 15th instant, at 9.00 a.m. Through Bill of Lading granted to principal points in Manchuria. For Freight and Passage apply to Dairen Kisen Kaisha, No. 1 The Bund (Telephone No. Central 4297 and 4298). 7642 15-5

HEIKYO M., May 15. TIENTSIN via TSINGTAO.—The O.S.K.'s s.s. Seikyo Maru sails as above from O.S.K. Wharf on May 15, 1927. For Freight or Passage, apply to the O.S.K., 7 Canton Road, Tel. C. 4234. 7592 15-5

SOUTH COAST SAILINGS

CHAKSANG, May 11. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The s.s. Chaksang sails as above from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, 11th instant, at daylight. Through Bills of Lading to MANILA, HAIPHONG, SANDAKAN, STRAITS & CALCUTTA. For Freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, I.-C.S.N. Co., Ltd. (Telephone C. 241). 7601 11-5

KWANGTAH, May 11. CANTON.—The s.s. Kwangtah, Capt. Copp will leave on Wednesday morning, May 11, 1927. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co. 7688 11-5

IRENE, May 11. SWATOW.—The s.s. Irene, Captain Johnson will leave on Wednesday morning, May 11, 1927. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co. 7689 11-5

KWANGCHI, May 11. WENCHOW.—The s.s. Kwangchi, Capt. Lee will leave on Wednesday morning, May 11, 1927. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co. 7640 11-5

HSIN PEKING, May 11. NINGPO.—The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking leaves French Bund on Wednesday, May 11, at 3 p.m. Has good passenger accommodation. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7687 11-5

LINAN, May 12. AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The C.N. Co.'s s.s. Linan leaves French Bund on Thursday, 12th, at daylight. Through Bs/L. granted for Bangkok, Haiphong and Straits. For Freight or Passage apply Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7778 12-5

EMPRESS OF CANADA. May 14. HONGKONG and MANILA.—The R.M.S. Empress of Canada Capt. A. J. Hailey, R.N.R., will leave Shanghai on Saturday, the 14th May, 1927. For Bills of Lading and Passages apply at the Offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 4 The Bund, Tel. C. 5581. 7744 14-5

SZECHUEN, May 14. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Szechuen leaves French Bund on Saturday, 14th, at 8 a.m. Through Bs/L. granted for Bangkok, Haiphong and Straits. For Freight or passage apply Butterfield & Swire, French Bund (Tel. C. 4881). 7654 14-5

FOOSHING, May 14. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The s.s. Foshing sails as above from Hunts Wharf on Saturday, 14th inst., at daylight. Through Bills of Lading to MANILA, HAIPHONG, SANDAKAN, STRAITS & CALCUTTA. For Freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, I.-C.S.N. Co., Ltd. (Tel. C. 241). 7695 14-5

TAIYO M., May 20. HONGKONG.—The N.Y.K.'s s.s. Taiyo Maru sails on the 20th May. For Passage or Freight apply to N.Y.K. (Tel. C. 8781). 7697 20-5

FOREIGN SAILINGS

AACHEN, June 10. TRIPOLI, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and BREMEN via PORTS.—The N.D.L. s.s. Aachen, Captain G. Brake will be despatched from Shanghai on or about June 10, 1927. For Freight and Passage apply to Melchers & Co., General Agents, No. 19-20 Kiukiang Road. 7779 10-5

SALABANGKA, May 11. GENOA, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN and HAMBURG. —The Holland East Asia Line s.s. Salabangka will be despatched from Shanghai for Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Bremen and Hamburg on the 11th May. Optional Bills of Lading issued to all United Kingdom ports; Optional and Through Bills of Lading to all North Continental ports, including Belgium. For freight and particulars apply to the Java China Japan Line, General Agents, Bruncar Mund Building, 41 Szechuen Road (Telephone Nos. 8755, 8756 and 8787). 6231 11-5

KEEMUN, May 11. GENOA, HAVRE, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.—The Blue Funnel Keemun will sail from Shanghai 11th May. Butterfield & Swire, Agents (Tel. Central 4881). 6949 11-5

DAKAR M., May 13. GENOA, MARSEILLES, VALENCIA and LIVERPOOL via HONGKONG and PORTS.—N.Y.K. Dakar Maru sails on May 12. For Freight apply to N.Y.K. (Tel. C. 8781). 6678 12-5

IDARWALD, May 12. GENOA, MARSEILLES, VALENCIA, ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG.—The s.s. Idarwald, Capt. Kannther will be despatched on May 12, 1927. For Freight and Passage, apply to Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Filiale Shanghai, No. 3 Canton Road, Tel. C. 2090 and 2089. 7471 12-5

WRAY-CASTLE, May 12. BOSTON and NEW YORK via Suez Canal. The Dodwell Castle Line steamer Wray-Castle will be despatched from Shanghai on or about May 12, 1927, for Boston and New York, via Suez Canal, taking cargo under through Bills of Lading to Overland Points in the United States and Canada. For particulars, apply to Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents, Tel. C. 177. 6674 12-5

FOREIGN SAILINGS

CALCHAS, May 14. MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG.—The Blue Funnel Calchas will sail from Shanghai on May 14th. Butterfield & Swire, Agents, (Tel. C. 4881). 6426 14-5

EMPRESS OF ASIA. May 14. VANCOUVER, B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C.—The R.M.S. Empress of Asia Captain L. D. Douglas, R.N.R., will leave C. B. Eastern Wharf at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday, May 14, 1927. Baggage will be receive at the Company's Godown, between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on Friday, May 13, 1927. Tenders leave Customs Jetty with outgoing passengers and hand baggage 2.30 p.m. and with outgoing passengers and hand baggage 3.30 p.m. Joined in passengers' cabins on arrival on board. For Through Bills of Lading to Canada, United States, Atlantic Coast Ports via Panama and Europe also Passage Tickets and Reservations apply at Offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 4 The Bund, Tel. C. 5581. 6347 14-5

SUMATRA, May 15.. ALGIERS, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & GOTHENBURG.—The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. Sumatra will be despatched from Shanghai on May 15, 1927. For Freight please apply to the Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd., Agents, 8 Kiangse Road, Telephone C. 3548. 6502 15-5

HESSEN, May 15. VALENCIA, ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG.—The s.s. Hessen, Capt. Kirchhoff, will be despatched on May 15. For Freight and Passage, apply to Hamburg-America Linie, Filiale Shanghai, No. 2 Canton Road, Tel. C. 2090 and 2089. 7472 15-5

TSUSHIMA M., June 15. LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG via PORTS.—N.Y.K. Tsushima Maru sails from N.Y.K. Upper Buoy, For Freight apply to N.Y.K. (Tel. C. 8781). 8689 15-5

KASHIMA M., May 17. ADEN, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP and ROTTERDAM via HONGKONG STRAITS, CEYLON and PORTS.—N.Y.K. Kashima Maru sails from N.Y.K. Lower Buoy, For Freight or Passage apply N.Y.K. 31 The Bund (Tel. C. 8781). 627 17-5

TSUYAMA M., May 19. NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA.—The N. Y. K. Tsuyama Maru sails from N.Y.K. Upper Buoy, For Freight apply to N.Y.K. (Tel. C. 8781). 8599 18-5

ARABIA M., May 19. VICTORIA B.C. and SEATTLE WASHINGTON via KOBE, YOKOHAMA, KARCHI and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K.'s s.s. Arabia Maru sails as above from O.S.K. Wharf on May 18, 1927. For Freight or Passage, apply to the O.S.K., 2 Canton Road, Tel. C. 4234. 7643 18-5

SIBERIA M., May 19. HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The N.Y.K. Siberia Maru sails from C.M.L. Wharf, For Passage or Freight apply to N.Y.K. (Tel. C. 8781). 7460 18-5

PRESIDENT HARRISON, May 20. FAST FREIGHT and PASSENGER ROUND-THE-WORLD SERVICE, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA, MARSEILLES, BOSTON and NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—The Dollar Line s.s. President Harrison will be despatched from Shanghai on May 20, 1927, for Boston and New York via Suez Canal and Mediterranean Ports taking cargo under through Bills of Lading to Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada. For freight and passenger particulars apply to the Dollar Steamship Line, No. 3 Canton Road (Tel. Nos. C. 6271-2-3-4-5). 7672 20-5

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, May 21. KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE.—The Dollar Line s.s. President Lincoln will be despatched from Customs Bund, Shanghai, on May 21, 1927. Regular Tender service leaving Customs Jetty. For Passage and Freight apply to The Robert Dollar Company, Agents, No. 3 Canton Road (Tel. C. 6271-2-3-4-5). 7695 21-5

ATHOS, May 21. ADEN, DJIBOUTTET, MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.—The M. M. Co.'s mail steamer Athos will be despatched from the South Manchuria Railway Wharejoose Wharf, on Saturday, May 21, 1927. With mail, passengers and cargo for Marseilles and ports of call.—Passengers may embark direct at the Wharf on Saturday May 21. Heavy baggage must reach the Company's godown 3 French Bund on Friday May 20, and later than noon. For freight passage and general information please apply to Messageries Maritimes Agency, No. 2 French Bund (in the lane) (Telephone Nos. Central 221, 222 and 223). 6414 21-5

MURORAN M., May 22. BOMBAY via HONGKONG SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.—The N.Y.K. Muroran Maru sails from N.Y.K. Upper Buoy, For Freight apply to N.Y.K. No. 31 The Bund (Tel. No. Central 8781). 7678 22-5

COBLENZ, May 24. GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and BREMEN via PORTS.—The N.D.L. s.s. Coblenz, Captain W. Reher will be despatched from Shanghai on or about May 24, 1927. For Freight and Passage apply to Melchers & Co., General Agents, No. 19-20 Kiukiang Road. 7780 24-5

SCHWABEN, June 6. DIRECT to ORAN, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and BREMEN.—The N.D.L. fast freight steamer Schwaben, Capt. Th. Minssen will be despatched from Shanghai on or about June 6, 1927. For Freight and Passage apply to Melchers & Co., General Agents, No. 19-20 Kiukiang Road. 7781 6-6

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

MISHIMA M., May 25. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via HONGKONG, MANILA and PORTS.—The N.Y.K. Mishima Maru sails from Hongkong Through Bills of Lading issued per connecting steamers. For Freight apply N.Y.K. (Tel. C. 8781). 4316 25-5

TANDA June 5. SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via (from Hongkong) PORTS.—The Eastern & Australian S. S. Co.'s Tanda will be despatched from HONGKONG on or about June 5, 1927, taking cargo for all Australian and New Zealand Ports. For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, No. 1 Canton Road (Telephone Nos. Freight Central 2065, Passage Central 2339). 7332 5-5

VESSELS DISCHARGING

WRAY CASTLE. The s.s. Wray Castle from New York.—This steamer is now discharging her cargo (except Opium and Munitions of War) at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Wharf, Pootung. Consignees will please send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods. (Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargoes whilst it is being landed). All Risk of fire at the Wharves' Godowns to be borne by the Owners and Consignees of cargo. All claims against this steamer must be sent in before May 23, 1927, or they will not be recognised.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents. 7702 10-5

COBLENZ. The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. Coblenz from Bremen, Hamburg Rotterdam, Antwerp and Genoa is now discharging her cargo (except opium and munition of war) at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns to be borne by the consignees. All claims against this vessel must be sent in within 15 days after the vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. Damaged cargo will be examined at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side, by Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy on Saturday morning, 14th instant, at 8.30 a.m. Norddeutscher Lloyd General Agents, Melchers & Co., Nos. 19-20 Kiukiang Road (Tel. Nos. C. 7209-10). 7703 11-5

POST OFFICE MAIL NOTICES

Date and Destination	Per	Ordinary	Registered
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.			
Hongkong and Canton	Kemuna	17.00	17.30
Ningpo and Wenchow	Hsin Peking	15.30	15.00
Holland direct	Nelshangkiu C	—	—
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Linan	18.00	17.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fausang	18.00	17.30
THURSDAY, MAY 12.			
Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	15.30	15.00
Japan, Honolulu and U.S.A.	Pre. Grant A E	15.00	15.30
H'kong, Canton, Manila, Aust. and N.Z.	Pre. Cleveland	15.00	17.30
Manila and Germany via Paris	Idarwald A F	18.00	17.30
FRIDAY MAY 13.			
Ningpo and Wenchow	Hsin Pekine	15'30	15.00
Japan, Canada U.S.A. and Europe	E. of Asia B	15.00	15.30
S. Ports, Aust., N.Z., Straits, India etc			
" A D	Calchas A D	18.00	17.30
" A	Calchas A	18.00	17.30
Honolulu and Canada	Maya Maru	18.00	17.30
Japan via Moji	Sinkiang	18.00	17.30
Tsuntao	Szechuen	18.00	17.30
Swatow Hongkong and Canton			
SATURDAY, MAY 14.			
H'kong, Canton, Manila, Aust. and N.Z.	E. of Canada	7.30	7.00 (1.30)
Wehaiwei, Chefoo and Tsuntao	Shuntien	7.30	8.00 (1.30)
Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	15.30	15.30
Dairen, Korea, U.S.S.R. and Europe (Marked via Siberia)	Dairen Maru	15.00	17.00
Tsuntao		15.00	17.30
Japan via Nagasaki	Shanghai Maru	15.00	17.30
Newchwang	Changchun	15.00	17.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Linchow	15.00	17.30
Wehaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Hangchow	15.00	17.30

Remarks:—Mail matter should be posted at Sub-Offices well ahead of the specified closing time at the Head Office in order to catch mail collections from Sub-Offices.

"Via Siberia"—Mails for Europe via Siberia are temporarily despatched via Dairen according to the sailings of steamers of Dairen Kisen Kaisha (Times of closing see above). All categories of mail matter (letters, postcards, printed matter and samples) are forwarded normally as hereinfore, provided they are superscribed to that effect.

A Provisional time—subject to alterations.
B Parcel mail (for Canada U.S.A., Gt. Britian and other European countries if superscribed "Via Canada" & postage paid accordingly) closes at 12.00 on 11th.
C Parcel mail for Holland) closes at 16.00 on 11th.
D Parcel mail (for Straits Settlement, Gt. Britain and other countries if superscribed per British packet and postage paid accordingly) closes at 12.00 on 11th
E Parcel mail (for U.S.A. and Honolulu) closes at 16.00 on 11th.
F Parcel (mail (for Germany) closes at 16.00 on 12th.

ARRIVALS

Date	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	From	Where berthed	Consignees
May 8	Developer			Fr	Cruise		
" 8	Amur	1538	Halverson	Nor			K M A'bletration
" 10	Hsin Kingtoon	2013	Randby	Chi	Ningpo		O M S N Co
" 10	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo		Ningshao S N Co
" 10	Benrinmaru	8071	Calley	Br			
" 10	Sakhalin				Vladivostok		J-O Japan Line
" 10	Fulsan Maru	1123	Satow	Jap	Japan	MBKW	M B Kaisha
" 10	Tsenglee	555	Okuna	Chi			Ching Kee S N Co
" 10	Sydney	4260	Lenjes	Brit	Hongkong		J-O Japan Line
" 10	Fausang	1232	Bichard	Br	Tientsin	ONW	J M & Co Ltd

DEPARTURES

Date	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
May 9	Taishan	1424	Syverton	Chi	Chinwangtao		K M A'bletration
" 9	Kansan Maru	2765	Kanstsume	Jap			O Kisen Kaisha
" 10	Saikio Maru	1611	Takamori	Jap	T'tao, Dairen	General	O Kisen Kaisha
" 10	Cublenz	5392	Reher	Ger	Tientsin, etc	do	Melchers & Co
" 10	Soochow	1294	Monkman	Br	Swatow, etc	do	B & Swire
" 10	Tunghing			Jap	Orules		
" 10	Chowo Maru	1358	Shimouski	Jap	Formosa	do	O Shosen Kaisha
" 10	Genko Maru	1651	Takeuchi	Jap	Japan	do	Y K K Kaisha
" 10	Tikombang	5623	Lems	Dut	Batavia, etc	do	J-O Japan Line
" 10	Tungchow	1263	Leiteh	Br	W'Too T'tsin	do	B & Swire
" 10	Sydney	4259	Bissett	Br	London, etc	do	M Mackenzie & Co
" 10	Hai Heing			Chi	Orules		Customs
" 10	Hai Heing	756	Buxton	Chi	Orules		Customs
" 10	Hsin Kiangtoon	2013	Randby	Chi	Ningpo	Mdse	C M S N Co
" 10	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co

VESSELS AT WOOSUNG—Kintoon Lt. Vessel, Sahsen Chi G.B. Hupung Chi T.B.
OUTSIDE WOOSUNG SPIT BUOY—Nil.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN HARBOUR

Harbour Section	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Date	From	Consignees
	Calchas	6313	Adcock	Br	May 5	Tsingtao	B & Swire
HW	Chaksang	1470	Vaughan	Br	May 9	Tsingtao	J M & Co Ltd
CNCW	Changsha	1490	Torrible	Br	May 8	Kiukiang	B & Swire
WTW	Chloë	1143	Kettlewell	Br	May 10		B & Swire
	Corona	1953	Klein	Ger	May 7	Chinwangtao	K M A'bletration
	Fookung	1108	Rose	Chi	May 10		O Kisen Kaisha
KLYW	Hesson	837	Stewart	Chi	May 11	Wenchow	O M S N Co
HW	Hopeng	1358	Kelman	Br	May 8	Swatow	J M & Co Ltd
	Hoping	1979	Kyle	Chi	Apr 30	Swatow	Shawhsing S S Co
	Hsintung	1283	Rose	Chi	May 11		O M S N Co
	Hsinking	1283	Newberry	Chi	May 11		O M S N Co
	Hsinming	1429	Davis	Chi	May 4	Tientsin	O M S N Co
KLYW	Hsin Ningshin	2151	Edgren	Chi	Apr 5	Ningpo	Sun Feb S N Co
KLYW	Helnwah	1559	Jensen	Chi	May 6	Canton	O M S N Co
	Hsuan	1113	Turnbull	Chi	May 6	Foochow	Chang An S S Co
WTW	Iehang	1228	Green	Br	May 7	Amoy	B & Swire
KLYW	Irene	878	Johnsen	Nor	Nov 25	Chinwangtao	O M S N Co
NKKW	Iyang Maru	5181	Nishimura	Jap	May 12	River Ports	O Kisen Kaisha
	Kahi	1078	Brown	Chi	May 8		C M S N Co
	Kiamun	5853	Holden	Br	May 9	Tsingtao	B & Swire
	Kiwo	8200	Cooper	Br	Apr 27	Hongkong	M Mackenzie & Co
	Kiwo	894	Williamson	Br	May 6		J M & Co Ltd
	Kiangching	1151	Yaneyu	Jpl	Apr 4		O M S N Co
	Kiangshin	1151	Wellswain	Brl	Dec 9		O M S N Co
	Kiangta	1151	Chi	Chi	Apr 7		O M S N Co
KLYW	Kiangtu	1400	Sorensen	Chi	Apr 23	River Ports	C M S N Co
HW	Kingwa	284	Bellars	Br	Apr 21	River Ports	J M & Co Ltd
OSKYW	Kobe Maru	1867	Miyata	Jap	May 11	Keelung	O Shosen Kaisha
	Kojo Maru	953	Surimoto	Jap	May 9		O Kisen Kaisha
HW	Kinwo	2411	Christie	Br	May 7	River Ports	J M & Co Ltd
KLYW	Kwangsi	215		Chi	May 6	Wenchow	O M S N Co
KLYW	Kwangtze	1468	Tallotsen	Chi	May 6	Canton	C M S N Co
KLYW	Kwantah	1536	Copp	Chi	Nov 24	Canton	C M S N Co
KLWT	Lantyi	1731	McIlwain	Br	Jan 31	River Ports	C M S N Co
SOCW	Meian	165		Am	May 8	Ningpo	Standard Oil Co
WSW	Nagasaki Maru	2100	Umemoto	Jap	May 7	Japan	N Yusen Kaisha
	Pacific Maru	4264	Kashiwa	Jap	May 13	V'couver, etc	Nanyo Yusen Co
NKKW	Rakko Maru	1867	Nagayama	Jap	Apr 26	Amoy	N Kisen Kaisha
	Sakko Maru	1819	Ismi	Jap	May 8	Japan	N Yusen Kaisha
	Sasi	806	Torrible	Br	May 8	River Ports	B & Swire
	Sansi	1729	Strimore	Br	May 8		B & Swire
	Sihon	1648	Sherwith	Nl	Apr 27	Canton	Sun Feb S N Co
	Siangwo	1212	Thompson	Br	May 7	River Ports	J M & Co Ltd
WTW	Sutong	1104	Parslow	Br	May 7	Shanghai	B & Swire
NKKW	Taeki Maru	1973	Shimmura	Jap	May 8	River Ports	N Kisen Kaisha
	Tehhsing	894	Fu	Chi	Apr 23	Wuhu	Dah Hsin S S Co
NKKW	Tatsuta Maru	1171	Tenida	Jap	May 8	River Ports	N Kisen Kaisha
KLYW	Taishan	1216	Manley	Chi	May 7	Canton	J M S N Co
	Taiwan Maru	1911	Hatuda	Jap	Apr 12	Japan	N Yusen Kaisha
	Toke Maru	2010	Higuchi	Jap	May 7	Dairen	O Kisen Kaisha
	Toonan	941	Nihlom	Chi	Apr 30	Newchwang	C M S N Co
KLYW	Tungwah	746	Hanse	Jbl	Dec 4	Amoy	J M S N Co
HW	Tungwo	961	Buxton	Br	May 5	River Ports	J M & Co Ltd